HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,240—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th July	BENGAL	4656	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	......
13th „	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7913
20th „	ARABIA	7903	......	
27th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	......
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th „	VICTORIA	6522	......	......
24th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		......
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th „	PERSIA	7951		......
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,638	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,276	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† VINDOBONA	R. Cobol	4,351	29th July 1904
† PERSIA	F. Craglietto	5,895	27th Aug „

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 100	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 800.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	30th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 5th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 27th July, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	„ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	6th Aug.	1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	„
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th „	„

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

'COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office,

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 „	„	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 „	„	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 „	„	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 „	„	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 „	„	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 „	„	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 „	„	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 „	„	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 „	„	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 „	„	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes :—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

Please write to J. C. MUKHERJI & CO.,
V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. III.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

Rs. 23

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS COMPANY.

25 ARTISTES 25

The Company has been considerably augmented and has met with phenominal success during the China Tour.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1904.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON,
First Appearance of
Mr. JAMIE DALLAS, as "PINEAPPLE,"
AND
Miss DOLLY VARDEN,
THE CELEBRATED DANCER
just arrived from England.

Miss AMY BAILEY
AND
Mr. PERCY HAYDEN,
Will introduce the real
AMERICAN CAKE WALK
for the first time in Bombay.
Miss ERNESTINE WALTER
LEADING SOPRANO from the CARL ROSA, D'OYLY CARTE and BEN GREET COMPANIES.
Miss BLANCHE GARBETTE,
The Talented Young Violinist,

ADMISSION Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned beg to give notice that from the 30th ultimo Messrs. H. D. BLYTH and Co., 34 Lime Street, London, have CEASED to be interested in Messrs. EDWARD LAWRENCE and Co, Liverpool, Messrs. KILLICK NIXON and Co's AGENCY, Calcutta, and ourselves and their arrangements with the abovenamed Firms terminated on that date.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay, 27th July, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

EXPRESS TRAINS for First Class Passengers only will RUN between BOMBAY and POONA, on 30th July; 6th, 13th, 20th, 25th and 27th August; 3rd, 17th, 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th September; and 1st, 3rd and 8th October, 1904, as under:—

DOWN TRAIN.	Railway Time. H. M.	UP TRAIN.	Railway Time. H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ......Dep.	12 0	Poona ....Dep.	19 30
Poona ....Arr.	15 0	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ......Arr.	23 0

2. Express Trains for Second Class Passengers also will be RUN each way between BOMBAY and POONA to the Timings given below if sufficient Passengers notify their intention to travel the day before:—

DOWN TRAIN.	Railway Time. H. M.	UP TRAIN.	Railway Time. H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ......Dep.	11 25	Poona ....Dep.	19 55
Poona ....Arr.	14 30	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ......Arr.	23 30

3. For Fares and other Particulars see the Poster Notice exhibited at Stations between Bombay and Poona or application can be made to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1904.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDENT, namely,

Rs. 180 per whole Share,
Rs. 45 per quarter Share,

has been declared and made payable on and after 8th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 1st August on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 2nd August to 15th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1904.

NOTICE.

WE ARUNAVOYAL ARMUGA SABAPATHY MOODLIAR and ARUNAVOYAL DAVANAYAGA SABAPATHY MOODLIAR, the Survivors, Heirs and Representatives of the late ARUNAVOYAL SABAPATHY MOODLIAR, have taken over the affairs, management, assets and liabilities of our Firm of A. SABAPATHY MOODLIAR and COMPANY.

Mr. M. T. SAMINATHAM MOODLIAR and P. NAMASIVOYAM MOODLIAR, are NO LONGER PARTNERS of our Firm of A. Sabapathy Moodaliar and Company.

Any individual or Firm or Bank dealing with either of them in the name of our Firm will be doing so at his or their risk and responsibility.

A. SABAPATHY MOODR. and Co.

Bellary, 25th July, 1904.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S BAND THE FOLLOWING MUSICIANS WANTED:

TWO FIRST VIOLIN PLAYERS.
ONE FLUTE PLAYER.
ONE OBOE PLAYER.

For all particulars apply to THE DIRECTOR, of His Excellency the Governor's Band, Government House, Kirkee. "British Military or Ex-Military Bandsmen only need apply."

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1904, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1904, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th July, 1904.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1885,)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & CO.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING," unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle, Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

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V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7. MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Fern House, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Chapel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinet, chiffonier, marble top table and teapoys, bedsteads, almiras, clothes press, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, glassware, crockery, plateware, pictures, table ornaments, Hink's table and hanging lamps, etc., the property of A SYDNEY SMITH, Esq., proceeded up-country.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 28th July, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A CUPBOARD, CHAIRS, IRON SAFE, UTENSILS, BRASS HINGES, HOOKS, BOLTS, HANDLES, SHOW CASE FITTING, CORNER PLATES, LOCKS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 686 of 1903 Mahomed Hajee Gunny vs. Mariambai, widow, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th July, 1904, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of one small almirah, cupboard, marble-topped table, chairs, pots, mattress, etc.

Also by order of N. C. Macleod Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and in re Abdal Latif Haji Jacob Khutri, an insolvent consisting of one iron safe, metha box, mattress, pillows, &c.

Also by order of the Agent General in India for the Uganda Protectorate on behalf of His Majesty's Government a big lot of Aluminium (metal) vessels.

Also under instructions from the concerned, consisting of brass hinges, hooks, stopper, bolts, handles, show case fitting, spring catches, corner plates, 1 marble slab, fire bricks, golf club heads, iron coach screws, chair nails, letter box plates, gun racks, (1 iron and 1 wooden) circular saws, Turner's tools, double pulleys, gas pendant, single and double, a lot of iron pipes, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th July, 1904.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Phillipines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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CHIEF OFFICES:
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The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

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Agents and Secretaries,
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King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.. Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income .... Rs. 2 Crores.

Assurance with 50 per cent.
Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 26.

Securities—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	= — 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£98	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	= do
Silver—		
Spot in London	26 13-16	= do
2 months hence	26 11-16	= do
Spot in New York	58 1-4	= + 1-8
Exchanges—		
Paris cheques	25·25 1-2	= + 1
Berlin „	20·46 3-4	= + 1 1-4
New York Demand	4·87 3-4	= unchanged
Discounts—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 „ „	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do
Interest—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= — 1-2
7 day market loans	3 per cent	= — 5-8
Rapeseed—		
Yellow Cawnpore 34 A.-S. done Brown 31 1-4 A.-S., done	} easier	

Coffee—
Coffee in New York, 7 3-8.

Arrival—
Steamer Kalibia.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·08 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 5-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·75	5·62	5·36
—13	—10	—6
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·24	5·21	5·18
—5	—5	—5
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl
5·17	5·17	5·18
—5	—5	—5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	400
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	nil

In New York—

Spot	10·70 — 10
Futures, month of July	10·20 — 7
Do. do. December	9·53 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 9-11 — 3-16
Futures, month of Sept.	} mutilated
Do. do. Dec.	
Tone at close	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 26th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	2,362 bales.
Wheat	17,277 cwts.
Linseed	30,036 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,305 „
Gingellyseed	1,611 „
Poppyseed	934 „
Groundnuts	165 „
Castorseed	2,726 „
Rice	3,075 „
Myrabollams	25 „
Cottonseed	5,528 „
Mowraseed	9,252 „
Gram	584 „
Joowar	6,546 „
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

Exchange—Tone Steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	136
Shanghai	30	do	do	189 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	149

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 98-14
1st Settlement 1st August	„ 98-13
2nd do 31st do	„ 98.9

Money Market.—Tone easy.

Bank Rate.—

Bank of England since 23rd April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

Seeds—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	6	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	3	0 to 6 4 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	25	0	

Wheat.—Tone, steady,
Pissi 91 per cent .... Rs. 28 1-2
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 29

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone		quiet.
Estimated sales	bales	6,000
Imports	do	3,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·72	5·60	5·35
—3	—2	—1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·23	5·20	5·17
—1	—1	—1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·16	5·16	5·17
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—Tone quiet with less enquiry from buyers. The Sutta market is again Re. 1 to Rs. 2. lower.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Futures	steady
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 7-16
3 percent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	26 13-16

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	3
Total	9	8	76
Total plague deaths to date	276,389	223,419	
Same date last year	20	12	81

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FAIRLEY—July 18, at Edinburgh, Captain J H Fairley, late Head Master, Thomason College, Roorkee, U P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ISERMEYER—July 22, at Nordhausen at Harz, Germany, the wife of Mr P Iermeyer, of a son.

WEIR—July 24, at the "Crucible," Kilpank, the wife of Mr Willie R Weir, of a daughter.

CRAIG—July 23, at Kamarhatty House, Belghariah, Bengal, the wife of Alexander Craig, Manager, Kamarhatty Jute Mill of a son.

MARINDIN—July 11, at Southfield, Darjiling, the wife of C R Marindin, CS, of a son.

DEATH.

GUNNINGHAM—July 20, at Sirinagar, Kashmir, of dysentery. Mabel Emily, the dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J A Cunningham, IMS, aged 25 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water 0-11 a., Low water, 5-11m., 6-4a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpoogly, address to Mr. R. Wood, 4-30 p. m.
Football, Cooperage.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. Austria will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Saturday the 30th inst.

REPORTED THEFT.—Madhauram Govindram, residing in the Madhav Baug temple has reported to the police that his house was entered into on Monday last and property of the value of Rs. 1,234, consisting of gold ornaments and three sovereigns was removed from a box.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A carriage accident took place in Mount Road, Mazagon, on Tuesday evening, Dr. Bayton Salts of the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, Parel while driving along the road sustained some injury to his head in consequence of the horse taking fright at an open drain and bolting. The coachman fell off the box but escaped harm. Seeing the coachman knocked off his seat Dr. Salts sprang out of the conveyance to render him assistance, but in doing so he fell into the gutter and was hurt. The shafts of the coach broke and the horse dashed along the road with the broken pieces and was stopped by a townsman in Victoria Road. The animal was also injured.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—Plague has appeared in Jetpur and in Porbander, while in Bhownagar dead rats are reported to have been found, in two or three places.—On the 25th twice the clouds came rolling on in Bhownagar and a heavy downpour was expected, but heavy wind carried off the rain clouds and we got nothing beyond a drizzle. However reports of rain having fallen at Botad side have reached here. It is the general talk that the weather has, the same symptoms, that it had in Sakval 1956. The absence of rain has become the cause of much anxiety here, and the situation looks grave.—A cricket match in the Northcote Shield competition was played on Monday in Bhownagar between the Bowndin College team and the Shamaldas College. The match resulted in the defeat of the former by 7 wickets and one run.

THE BITER BIT.—In the Mazagon Police Court Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Altaf Husen Mahomed Husen was charged by Inspector G. Dias of the Abkari Department with possessing 105 grains of cocaine without a license. Mr. F. Ingle, Assistant Collector of Abkari conducted the prosecution Mr. Athavle, pleader defended the accused. The evidence was to the effect that on the night of the 21st instant, accused went to Inspector Dias, and told him that a pan-shop keeper Govind had been selling cocaine without a license at Chinchpoogly. Accused was given fifteen rupees in currency notes which had been marked, and sent with two peons in plain clothes to buy cocaine from the man. Accused told the peons not to follow him closely lest Govind should take alarm. He walked ahead of them, and on meeting a Mahomedan lad on the road, talked to him and shook hands with him. On going to Govind's shop he bought packets of pan, and sat chewing them. In about five minutes he gave the preconcerted signal to Mr. Dias, who proceeded to the shop, where accused handed him over seven tubes of cocaine, and said they had been sold by Govind, who had received the currency notes. On a search, Mr. Dias did not find any cocaine in the shop, nor the marked notes on Govind's person. When accused was questioned on it, he said Govind might have burnt them. Witnesses deposed that Govind never received the notes, nor had he the time to burn them. The Magistrate held that the possession of cocaine by the accused was contrary to law, and he had it with him with the object of creating evidence against Govind, and obtaining a reward from the Department, or for some other ulterior object. Accused was convicted and fined Rs. 75.

THE ASHBURNER "AGIARI."

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cowasji Khurshedji Bhandupwala and his two brothers Messrs. Dadabhoy Khurshedji Bhandupwala and Ardeshir Khurshedji Bhandupwala, Trustees of the Cowasji Manekji Ashburner "Agiari" Trust, appeared on warrant to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of the sale of certain property situate in C. P. Tank Road, and alleged to be set aside in the Trust for the upkeep and maintenance of the fire-temple. The Hon'ble Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the defence.

Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali of the Criminal Investigation Department stated in his information that in the matter of the Trust Fund of the Cowasji Manekji Ashburner "Agiari" (fire temple), the managers and Trustees (Messrs. Cowasji Khurshedji Bhandupwala, Dadabhoy Khurshedji Bhandupwala, and Ardeshir Khurshedji Bhandupwala) of the said Trust, applied in the year 1903 and obtained an order from the High Court to sell certain property situate in C. P. Tank Road by private contract or public auction. That to effect the sale of the said property estate-brokers were instructed to find a purchaser. They were also instructed to find one who would agree to a certain sum of money being paid as a "Pagdi" to the abovenamed Trustees without showing it in the agreement of sale. In consequence of this arrangement the would-be purchasers were interviewed and agreements made with the following persons to sell the property: Karsonalas Jivraj, Damoder Deoji, and Sitaram Gopinath. The sale was closed with Sitaram Gopinath on the 8th instant by the latter agreeing to pay Rs. 6,300 to be entered in the agreement plus Rs. 600 to be paid to the three Trustees as a "Pagdi." On the 5th of July 1904 Sitaram Gopinath paid to Mr. Cowasji Khorshedji Bhandupwala Rs. 600 for himself and his Co-Trustees as agreed upon plus a deposit of Rs. 500, which latter item was duly entered in the agreement of sale. Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali further stated that he had reliable information in his possession to prove that the sum of Rs. 600 had been paid in consequence of an agreement made with the Trustees and had not been credited to the estate of the said Cowasji Manekji Ashburner "Agiari" and in fact Dadabhoy Khurshedji Bhandupwala on being spoken to about the same matter by the Hon'ble Advocate-General denied all knowledge of the arrangements and payment of Rs. 600 over and above that shown in the agreement dated 8th July 1904.

On the case being called on for hearing, Mr. Lowndes asked for an adjournment, on the ground that the property in question was the absolute property of the accused according to the will of their grandfather, and that the accused intended to file a suit for a declaration that the property as to which the offence was alleged was their absolute property.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott said the prosecution was not concerned in these proceedings, with anything contained in the will which was dated 1848. In suit No. 614 of 1903 the accused asked for the direction of the Court, and an order was made by Mr. Justice Tyebji on which the prosecution relied.

Mr. Lowndes replied that if the property was his clients' property how could they cause wrongful loss to any one in what they had done. He undertook to file a suit in the High Court within a limited time and to proceed with expedition in it. He also undertook not to complete the sale.

The Magistrate remarked that it was extremely undesirable to try any question of title, "bona fide" or otherwise, of the nature involved in the case in this Court. On the undertaking given by the accused his Worship adjourned the case "sine die."

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding. There were present : Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. M. Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Sir Balchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. A. G. Viegas Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. Dinshaw Master, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

TOWN DUTY SUPERVISION.

The Committee considered the report of their subcommittee on the proposals made by the Commissioner for an additional staff for regularly checking the town duty documents and for exercising a general supervision over the refund exports by test inspection of goods. The proposed additional staff consisted of three inspectors, one Town Duty Refund Examiner, three peons, etc. The sub-committee in their report stated that they had, in consultation with the Commissioner, considered the matter in all its bearings and had come to the conclusion that the Commissioner's proposals were, in the present state of the law, the best calculated for attaining the object in view. They therefore suggested that the Standing Committee should forward the proposals to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to them, the Commissioner being asked to report to the Corporation at the end of the current official year how the arrangement had worked.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey in his minute of dissent stated that he agreed with the recommendation of the Commissioner in general, but was of opinion that the allowance of Rs. 150 per month to the Town Duty Refund Examiner, whose permanent salary was Rs. 200 was a little too high.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola had appended the following minute of dissent :—I am opposed to the principle of one officer holding two appointments at the same time, especially when he is bound to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his first office. The adoption of such a principle cannot but be detrimental to efficiency of the work of one office or another, if not of both. I am not against giving promotion to a competent and deserving officer, but that ought not to be done at the cost of efficiency nor at the cost of the health of the officer concerned. If the proposal of the Commissioner is sanctioned by the Corporation, I would appeal to him to modify this scheme in such a way as would admit of the employment of the Town Duty Refund Examiner (who I am assured is an experienced and competent officer) to the new place on a higher salary. I am not prepared to accept without reservation the statement that he could not be spared from the Revenue and Refund Office.

DR. A. G. Viegas was another dissentient. He stated :—In a minute of dissent to the Report of a Committee of the Corporation in August 1900, I strongly urged the substitution of the check of actual verification of goods at the Carnac Bunder and Waree Bunder Railway Stations for the useless and inefficient check and comparison of false marks and false description with any import bills that may be available. The staff asked for by the Commissioner should be at once sanctioned, but on condition that the Supervising Inspector should be a whole-time officer and should be wholly engaged in seeing to the verification of goods, their weight, &c. The whole of the additional staff including the supervisor should be engaged at the Railway stations, and they should be made responsible for any frauds that may occur. It would be a farce to allow an increase of Rs. 150 to the Town Duty Refund Examiner for only working in the morning at the Railway stations ; if that officer is indispensable in the opinion of the Commissioner let us have him, but not only for a time in the morning, but as a whole-time officer at the stations, and he should be made responsible for the proper verification of the goods, &c. Divided work and divided responsibilities never make for efficiency. Let the officer be properly paid and be answerable for his work. I would also suggest that the Commissioner should be requested to inform the Committee whether a portion of that branch of the Revenue and Refund Audit Establishment which attends to the audit of the Refund of Town Duty could be located at the Railway stations and at the Bunder to verify the goods exported instead of comparing in the Municipal Office false marks and false descriptions with any available Import Bills, and whether it is not necessary to have also supervision over the exports at the Port Trust Bunders ; and also to report the number of employes of the Revenue and Refund Audit Department who attend to the work of the Revenue Audit and that of Refund Town Duty and their respective cost.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved that the report be approved and adopted and that it be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that, in the circumstances stated, sanction be given, to the employment of the staff for the work above mentioned ; and that the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation at the end of the current official year, how the arrangement had worked and that subject to the Corporation's sanction and to any orders that might be passed by them, sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 4,680 to meet the cost of the proposed staff.

Mr. James Macdonald seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the Committee, the supervising officer should be a full-time on a salary of Rs. 300 or Rs. 350 per mensem.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola seconded the amendment.

On a division the amendment was lost. The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Committee after transacting some other work adjourned.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The weekly meeting held in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, came off yesterday afternoon in Marine Lines, Maidan in favourable weather. The following are the results :—

TENT-PEGGING (HORSES).

Mr. G. D. Hylend 1
Mr. P. F. Fischer 2
Five competed.

TENT-PEGGING (Ponies).

Mr. P. F. Fischer 1
Mr. Barraclough 2
Five competed.

GOAL POST COMPETITION.

Ladies to gallop under goal post, throw ball over and catch on far side.

Mr. Dyson 1

Also competed,

Mrs. P. DeSaone 0
Mrs. S. McCausland 0
Mrs. G. McCausland 0

BENDING RACE.

Mr. D. Graham 1
Captain Ashe 2

There were eight competitors and the race was run in two groups. In the first group Mr. Fischer and Mr. Graham came first and second respectively. In the second group Captain Ashe and Mr. Barraclough were awarded first and second places respectively. The four winners then took a second round with the result that Mr. Graham came first and Captain Ashe second.

PUTTING STAKES.

Gentleman carrying putter to ride given course to lady, dismount, hand putter to lady, who will hole two golf balls on putting green and return putter to gentleman ; latter to return over course. Shortest time wins.

Mr. Fischer, nominated by Mrs. G. McCausland 1

There were two other competitors Mr. F. A. Reddie and Mr. Barraclough, Mr. Reddie's horse would not take the hurdle and he retired. Mr. Barraclough who was nominated by Mrs. Dyson, was not given place.

PONY SCURRY.

Mr. Fischer's Heera, owner 1
Mr. S. McCausland's Agincourt, owner ... 2
4 started.

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr. Fischer's Dart, owner 1
Mr. Wright's Bloke, Mr. Mathew 2
4 ran.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Lahore, Dr Godfrey Pelckmans, is lying dangerously ill in the Station Hospital, Dalhousie. A third operation was performed on the 20th instant and the extreme exhaustion of His Lordship is regarded with the worst misgiving. An unhappy coincidence is that the Bishop's great friend, the Rev. Dr. Clarke, Bishop of Aden, who on hearing of his illness went to Dalhousie, has himself been lying very ill with fever in the same hospital.

A GREAT robbery of ancient miniatures of the highest artistic interest and money value, has taken place in the Cathedral of Piacenza. The miniatures stolen number 50, and were mostly taken from old missals and choral books given to the cathedral by Pius II. They were still kept in the ancient cases first made for them, and as these had got into very poor condition, the work of the thieves was much facilitated. The robbery has created great public excitement.

KILLED BY A GANG OF ARMED MEN.

FOUR MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MR. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in June last, convicted Vithoba Luxmon and three others of murder, and sentenced all the four accused to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared for three of the accused, and Mr. M. N. Mehta for the fourth, Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, appearing for the Crown.

Mr. Pratt, in his finding, said the four appellants and two others were charged with the murder, and another accused with the abetment of the murder of Bhika Dula Patel of Pimpalgaon, on the 16th January last. The deceased went on that date from Pimpalgaon to the taluka town of Pachora in order, if possible, to effect a compromise of desputes between certain of the parties. At the end of the day, they all started to return to Pimpalgaon in three carts. The third cart either started a little later or lagged behind the two other carts. When the two front carts arrived at a rising ground, the deceased's cart was attacked by armed men. It was then dark, and shots were fired. The deceased either fell out or was dragged out, and as soon as he had left the cart, the whole gang of armed men fell upon him, killed him, and then disappeared in the darkness. The whole party then left the corpse lying by the road-side, got back into their carts, and drove straight to Pimpalgaon without stopping to give information at the villages on the way. Two of the party gave information at the chavdi at Pimpalgaon. An enquiry by the police shewed that the deceased was attacked on all sides by armed men. He warded off a spear or dragger thrust with his right arm, and a sword cut with his left hand. He was, however, felled by an axe blow on the right jaw, and his throat was then cut. After reviewing the whole of the evidence, the Sessions Judge found the four appelants guilty of murder and sentenced them to death. The three other persons were acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Chandavarker, in giving the Court's judgment, said: We have heard the arguments in this case, which have been placed before us by Mr. Manubhai for accused Nos. 1, 3, and 4, and by Mr. Markand Mehta for accused No. 2. The arguments have been full and everything that could be said in support of their respective clients has been urged by the learned pleaders. The Sessions Judge, in an elaborate and well-considered judgment, has at the outset practically brushed aside the evidence of the witnesses who speak to the identification of the prisoners; and therefore the case against the accused does not rest upon that oral evidence. The grounds upon which the Sessions Judge has arrived at the conclusion are independent of that evidence. As to accused No. 2 we have his confession, and the question is whether the confession is voluntary and true. As to the confession not being voluntary, it is alleged that he was in police custody when it was made, and it is a suspicious circumstance that the magistrate was called to Pimpalgaon, and made to record his confession there instead of the accused being sent to the place where the magistrate was. There is nothing in the evidence to show that the accused was in police custody when the confession was made; and as for the fact of the confession being recorded at Pimpalgaon, the reason given by Mr. Pogson for asking the magistrate to come to the place where the accused was, is that accused No. 1 was wounded. Mr. Markand Mehta urges that the circumstance should not have prevented the police from sending accused No. 2 to where that magistrate was. This seems to us such a small circumstance that we cannot attach any weight to it in considering whether effect should be given to the confession or not. We have this broad fact that immediately after his arrival, Mr. Pogson questioned the accused. Mr. Pogson, whose evidence is above any suspicion, says he knew the accused, because he had saved him on a former occasion from a charge of murder. Further we have Mr. Pogson's statement that accused No. 2 did not complain of any ill-treatment by the police. We think we must arrive at the conclusion upon this evidence that the confession was not the result of any ill-treatment. If there had been ill-treatment, accused No. 2 would not have refrained from complaining of it to Mr. Pogson, whom he knew and who had saved him from a charge of murder some years ago. The other fact to which Mr. Markand Mehta has alluded is that subsequently when the accused was sent, the Civil Surgeon discovered a cane mark on the person of accused No. 2, which was, in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon, about three months old. But we have as against that opinion-evidence this fact, namely that the Magistrate who recorded the confession says that he had examined the person of the accused and discovered no mark. The accused said in answer to the Magistrate that the confession was not the result of ill-treatment. The Sessions Judge desired to call the Magistrate who recorded his confession and give the accused an opportunity of cross-examining him to prove that it was not he who had been taken to the Magistate, but some other person; but the accused declined that opportunity. Under these circumstances we must come to the conclusion that the accused made this confession voluntarily. Then there is the evidence as to the finding of weapons buried in accused No. 2's field. They were produced by his brother Mahipat. On this point again Mr. Pogson's evidence should be referred to, because the discovery of the weapons was made by him upon information given by accused No 2. We see also no reason to doubt the evidence of the woman Raji whom the Sessions Judge has believed. It is not necessary to discuss the case further as the evidence and the probabilities have been fully stated and weighed by the learned Sessions Judge, with whom we agree in the appreciation of that evidence as to all the appellants. If this were a got-up case, we do not see why the police should have gone so far afield as to inculpate two of the accused, who are residents of the Moglai territory. We must therefore confirm the convictions in the case of all the appellants. As to the sentence, it appears from the evidence that the deceased Bhika was a tyrant in his village and had made himself unpopular. We have anxiously considered whether we should confirm the sentences of death. The murder was deliberately planned and deliberately committed, two of the offenders being hired murderers from foreign territory; and although it is quite possible that the ringleader in the conspiracy is not before the Court, we are unable to find after careful consideration, any such extenuating circumstances as can properly weigh with a Court to induce us to commute the capital sentences. We must, therefore, confirm the sentences also.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MUNCHERSHA SORABJEE MASTER.

His Lordship, in giving his decision in this matter, adjourned the further hearing of the insolvent's petition for twelve months, with protection for the first nine months, and without protection for the last three months.

RE MATHURADAS MANEKLAL.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. Mr. Davar opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not lodged a single book of accounts. His lordship granted a fortnight's interim order.

RE DOSSAJEE MOOSAJEE.

Mr. Bhandarkar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE MOHAMED JOOSUB.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, this insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE LILADHUR PADAMSEY THAKUR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition and to serve notices. The application was granted.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 16th July.—Ernest Alexander Scott, assistant engineer, 1st grade, P. W. D., Railway Branch, employed in the signalling and interlocking division of the N. W. Railway, Lahore, Punjab. The controlling and safe working of trains between block stations on a single line of railway, to be known as "Scott's block instrument." Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineer, of Thurlow Lodge, Norwood road, West Norwood Surrey. Improvements in and relating to roundabouts. John Whitehouse, locomotive engineer, residing at Waihi, Upper Thames, Auckland, New Zealand. Spark arresters.—Reginald Henry Pierce permanent-way inspector Rajputana.—Malwa Railway, residing at Sirsa, South Punjab, and George Davencourt Westropp, pump and out-station machinery inspector, residing at Ajmer, Rajputana. Improvements in railway crossings. Lorenzo Dow Lorentz, manufacturer, of No. 502, M. street, in the city of Washington James Cumming Buchanan, mechanic, of No. 40, New York Avenue, Washington and Asher Otis Travis mechanic, of Jefferson district, in the county of Alexandria Virginia. A tobacco stremming machine. Thomas Roberts, telegraph superintendent, S. M. Railway. Working trains on the line clear system by means of a key staff in conjunction with the Morse system or alone.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Wednesday.—Pressure has decreased slightly to brisky everywhere, but the general conditions have not changed except that a small depression has appeared near Darbhanga. The barometer continues to read above normal in most districts but the area of greatest excess is now passing westward across the head of the Peninsula. Winds are practically unchanged but the monsoon has fallen lighter along the West Coast whence calms are reported from several stations. The mean temperature exceeds the average over the West Coast, the Deccan and Central Provinces and over the Central Punjab, but is lower than usual elsewhere, more especially in the Gangetic Plain. The highest maximum reported is 104 degrees at Khushab and Jacobabad. General rain has fallen in Burma, Assam and Bengal as well as at the hill stations of Northern India and in the north Gangetic Plain. Jalpaiguri has received five, Akyab and Cherrapunji three, and Mergin, Tavoy, Moulmein, Chittagong, Patna, and Murree over two inches. The monsoon is very light on the West Coast and Peninsula, and central and north-west India will probably receive very little rain, but the Bay monsoon continues to give good rain to Burma and north-east India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts
Previously registered	30	30	31	45	32	54	24	81
Wednesday, 27th July	0	20	0	20	0	13	0	35
Total	30	50	32	65	32	67	25	20
Total fall to 27th July. '03	43	64	46	81	45	60	48	55
Total fall to 27th July. '02	19	61	26	38	23	96	24	06

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 27th July	0	23

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rain-Fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 23rd July :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	33	85	Viramgam	8	98
Panjoo	31	8	Dabhoe	9	69
Valturana	29	43	Sevalia	5	78
Palghur	29	26	Godbra	8	51
Gholwad	23	21	Patri	6	74
Daman	25	30	Limkhera	10	7
Bulsar	18	44	Dohad	8	38
Nausari	13	21	Amargarh	12	99
Surat	5	81	Rutlam	7	82
Kim	6	85	Nagda	5	96
Broach	4	47	Rajpardi	5	5
Baroda	5	13	Bardoli	8	10
Mehmadabad	6	1	Nandbar	10	11
Ahmedabad	6	62	Nardana	4	18

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·459	NW	14	92·6	83·9	79	.....	0.00	0·00
Jask	29·544	NE	15	94·3	86·7	82	.....	0·0	— 0·13
Muscat	29·516	SE	5	89·5	88·	82	.....	0·0	— 0·40
Aden	29·670	NE	6	93	83·8	76	.....	0·00	— 0·01
Lahore	29·440	W	4	102·4	73	61	.....	1·75	— 5·47
Sirsa	29·479	SW	7	90·5	82·6	8	.....	1·51	— 3·93
Delhi	29·522	Calm	7	8·2	75·8	91	0·3	8·24	— 2·70
Agra	29·514	SW	8	78·5	75·9	93	0·43	15·0	+ 2·91
Cawnpore	29·566	SW	21	80·2	75·	3	0·48	23·35	+ 9·45
Allahabad	29·561	W	12	83·1	77·1	93	0·03	9·60	— 7·4
Jhansi	29·607	WSW	6	80·1	75·6	89	.....	23·5	+ 6·82
Jacobabad	29·42	SE	7	1 4	81·	69	.....	0·30	— 0·91
Karachi	29·55	WSW	18	85·9	77·7	83	.....	0·0	— 3·88
Jeypore	29·6 9	SW	8	84·9	74·6	82	.....	8·85	— 1·11
Ajmere	29·97	SW	14	85·4	75·5	82	.....	6·21	— 2·61
Deesa	29·620	SSW	21	91·1	76·0	88	0·05	4·41	— 6·61
Ahmedabad	29·653	SW	4	90·2	75·	8	0·15	6·41	—11·55
Bhuj	29·637	SW	21	84·3	76·9	90	0·01	1·56	— 7·25
Jamnagar	29·621	SSW	2	86·5	77·2	83	0·07	7·99	— 5·97
Dwarka	29·6 9	SW	23	82·4	78·2	87	0·01	2·12	.....
Rajkot	29·614	SW	19	8·9	76·2	87	.....	11·00	— 5·9
Bhavnagar Para.	29·685	SW	13	94·	76·1	73	0·01	2·84	— 0·01
Veraval	29·665	SW	19	80·7	78·3	88	0·16	5·87	— 5·54
Neemuch	29·673	WSW	17	83·	71·7	89	0·0	11·53	— 1·14
Indore	29·710	SW		84·6	70·	86	0·17	9·58	— 4·32
Saugor	29·678	WSW	10	82·4	72·1	86	.....	24·86	+ 2·87
Jubbulpore	29·62	NNW	6	86·4	73·	84	0·01	18·5	— 8·4
Hoshangabad	29·709	SW	4	86·	74·2	86	0·0	14·07	...
Khandwa	29·707	W	10	92·7	73·6	78	.....	6·8	— 6·98
Raipur	29·6	WSW	10	8·6	74·4	8	.....	21·93	+ 0·98
Nagpur	29·6·8	W	9	93·7	77·1	70	.....	13·6	— 7·88
Amraoti	29·738	WSW	13	9·7	74·0	7	.....	13·1	— 2·52
Akola	29·716	NW	12	94·9	72·	67	0·04	10·1	— 4·3
Surat	29·713	SW	13	88·1	77·6	8	.....	6·5	—18·71
Malegaon	29·709	WSW	16	90·4	73·5	6	0·43	5·91	— 3·33
Bombay	29·768	WSW	13	85·9	76·1	88	.....	2·13	—1·52
Poona	29·779	SW	7	86·0	70·	69	.....	3·70	— 7·23
Ahmednagar	29·78	W	14	·9	65·	3	0·17	·83	— 3·87
Aurangabad	29·74	W	13	81·8	68·2	76	.....	10·6	....
Sholapur	29·797	W	2	95·	70·5	67	0·49	7·95	+ 0·15
Ratnagiri	29·8 9	Colm	6	85·3	76·1	3	.....	73·79	+11·08
Bijapur	29·803	SSW	13	9·9	6·8	78	.....	3·72	— 1·61
Belgaum	29·825	WSW	15	77·3	65·8	92	1·15	27·48	+ 5·54
Mormugoa	29·39	Colm	2	83·5	73·9	91	0·8	72·01	+20·01
Karwar	29·814	Colm	3	83·2	74·5	88	0·38	83·73	+13·76
Mangalore	29·53	Colm	3	84·1	7·1	90	.....	87·73	+19·16
Calicut	29·841	WNW	6	12·2	75·2	85	0·14	70·35	+ 8·9
Cochin	29·85	NNW	F	85·3	74·7	·2	0·07	58·7	+10·69
Bangalore	29·855	W	8	80·7	64·	8	.....	7·28	— 0·2
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·765	W	8	91·9	74·7	72	.....	8·85	— 1·50
Masulipatam.	29·715	WNW		96·1	81·1	77	.....	8·6	— 1·23
Bellary	29·735	WSW	9	94·0	73·2	68	0·03	3·86	+ 0·57
Cuddapa	29·7 7	W	6	91·7	74·3		.....	4·86	— 1·65
Madras	29·777	SSE	7	98·5	75·5	78	.....	6·76	— 1·14
Coimbatore	29·865	S	7	82·9	70·1	88	.....	3·69	— 0·91
Trichinopoly.	29·8·0	SW	7	92·0	7·4	74	.....	1·21	— 1·41
Nagapatam	29·797	Colm	5	88	78·0	76	.....	2·07	— 1·02
Colombo	29·873	S v	7	84·0	77·5	82	.....	18·48	+ 5·91

In column Wind, "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·21 (34·91) ; G. T. H.=0·20 (35·96) St. G. H.=0·13 (32·49) ; C. P.=0·43 (25 18)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen almost everywhere, the fall having been brisk at Sirsa, Jaipur, Calicut, Bangalore and Masulipatam. The barometer is from ·01 to ·12 in excess of normal.

Winds are south-westerly to north westerly at the majority of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Neemuch, Malegaon and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—maximum 5° to 9° in excess in Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Hyderabad (Deccan) and 5° to 13° in defect in the United Provinces and at Delhi, Sirsa, Karachi, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 104° at Jacobabad to 77° at Belgaum and the minimum from 87° at Lahore to 65° at Banglore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain has fallen at 25 stations, out of which 17 report under quarter of an inch. The heaviest falls reported are :—1·15" at Mormugao and about half an inch at Karwar, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Cawnpore and Agra.

Weather.—The monsoon continues to be extremely weak on the Malabar Coast while to the north of Karwar it is slightly weaker than usual. Weather conditions are somewhat unfavourable and local rain is to be expected in the Central and United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC MUSEUM.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society Town Hall yesterday evening when Mr James MacDonald, President, occupied the chair. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From Calcutta—The Calcutta Review, July 1904. From London—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Great Briton and Ireland, July to December 1903. From Washington—20th Annual Report of the Bureau of Americans Enthnology, for 1898-99. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, June 1904. From Rome—Atti della Societa Romana di Anthropologia, Vol. X Fasc 1, 2, 3—1904. From Amsterdam—Handelingen nom de Neierlandsche Anthropologische Vereeniging, No. 2, 1904.

A circular letter dated 11th July 1904 from the Secretary to the Committee appointed, by the Government of Bombay, to make inquiries as to the necessity and nature and scope of a Public Museum and Library for the Bombay Presidency, inquiring in what manner the Society will be able to co-operate with scheme, was read. The Society resolved to approved of the idea of having a Public Museum in the City of Bombay for the proper conservation and display of important objects of antiquity, since the wear and tear of time, and the greed and ignorance of vandalism remove, almost daily, valuable materials, which can never be replaced. The question of the library was referred for further consideration.

Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patell then read a paper on, "A few dreams and their interpretation's among the natives of Bombay," which will be published in the Society's journal.

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Prome, 2,279 tons, captain F Mckay, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Dido, 3127 tons, Captain Geo K Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, 28th June, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Zambesia, 879 tons, Captain C J Faria, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay via Marmugoa in ballast and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria 663 tons, captain H McClelland, will sail to-day for the Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1464 tons, captain W J Hornsby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 16th June, via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 27.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
R I M S Minto		Lt Comdr Marsack			R I Marine
Diana (bque)	696	Pahlsson			W & A G & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davisong			E Tajbhoy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Chindwara	1482	MacLean			M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith			P & O S N Co
Itria	3420	Tice			M M & Co
Vortigern	1982	Fairweather			T Morrison & Co
Marca	4457	Adams			K N & Co
Terrier	1008	Brunn			F F Campbell & Co
Nairung	2062	Sandilands			T M & Co
Burrsfield	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Boscombe	2433	White			M M & Co
Dido	3127	Pickering			F M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Archdeacon			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Hornsby			M M & Co
Zambesia	879	Faria			—

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Grant	2505	Cowie	Antwerp	29-7	F Muir & Co
B	Boltonhall	2327	Lewis	Port Said	3-8	J M tosh & Co
C	Crewe Hall	2680	Houghton	K'chi	28-7	K Nixon
F	Clodmoor	2408	Dyason	Hamburg	4-8	W & A G & Co
G	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	4-8	H S Sidick
K	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	Repairing	—	B & P S N Co
M	King Arthur	1047	Bunel	P Gulf	27-7	B & P S N Co
O	Bunderrath	1319	Abrens	Zanzibar	30-7	A Strandes
P	Den of Airlie	2270	Jarvis		4-8	M'seilles Ralli Bros
Q	Lindenhall	2695	Edwards	Antwerp	29-7	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Massilia	3250	Thompson	L'pool	6-8	W & A G & Co
3	Bengal	2751	Phillips		30-7	P & O S N Co
4	Clan Gordon	2268	Gladstone	Genoa	30-7	F Muir
6	Lismore	3277	Sloane	Hull	4-8	F Muir & Co
7	Vindobona	2694	Cobol	Trieste	29-7	A L S N Co
8	St George	2673	Pugh	Dunkirk	4-8	K Nixon & Co
9	Wartburg	3609	Schmidt	K'chi	1-8	Glade & Co
10&11	Austria	4879	Caledani	Kobe	29-7	A L S N Co
12	Persia	4199	Henning	London	6-8	P & O S N Co
14	Katoria	664	Neilson	P Gulf	28-7	M M & Co
15	Prome	2299	Mckay	K'chi	28-7	K N & Co
16	Dumra	762	Williams	K'chi	30-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Dido s	Pickering	Hull, June 28
	Zambesia s	Faria	Delagoa Bay, July 2
	Culna s	Hornsby	Calcutta, June 16

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Coromandel s	Montford	Shanghai
	Vadala s	Skinner	Rangoon
	Obra s	Johnstone	Calcutta
	Bhundara s	Swanson	Calcutta, &c
	Nerbudda s	Neilson	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Prome, Mckay for Karachi
„ Katoria, McClelland for Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Dido for Hull
„ Princesse Marie for Marseilles and Havre

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
23	Surada	3354	Colombo
20	Shahzada	1101	Moulmein

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
23	Catherine Apcar	1730	Hongkong
24	Secundra	1675	Bombay
21	Adato	2145	Bombay
24	Oolobaria	3420	Bombay
24	Zillah	2412	Bombay
24	Goa	1217	Chittagong etc
25	Lena (ship)	1582	Demerara
25	Bibara	1931	Rangoon
25	Kenley	2131	Colombo

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	From
19	Clan Matheson	Cocanada
22	Scharzfels	Antwerp
23	Clan Sinclair	Chittagong
23	Gymeric	Calcutta
25	Falls of Keltie	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 26

The B I S N Co s steamer Golconda left here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 25.

The P and O Co's steamer Britania arrived here this afternoon and Syria arrived this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 26.

The P and O Co's steamer Macedonia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P and O Co's steamer Mazagon (extra) left Moji (Japan) for Singapore on the 25th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s China from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi, on the 26th instant and may be expected here on or about 4th August.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—392 bales wool The Bombay Company ; 22 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 2,000 cwts fennelseed F Fischer and Co ; 6 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 15 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey ; 52 bales wool Ebjee Sewjee ; 25 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 487 cwts myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee ; 10 bales wool M Balia ; 20 bales cotton cuttings 16 cwts pickers N E Punegor and Co ; 20 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co ; 50 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 13 bales wool F F Campbell and Co

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—80 cwts deerhorns M Mahomed and Co ; 6500 cwts cottonseed Maghjee Becher

FOR DUNKIRK

St George s—4000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers ; 400 cwts linseed John Fachiri ; 100 cwts gum Kiddle Reeves and Co ; 500 cwts mustarseed Volkart Brothers ; 600 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindenhall s 2000 cwts mowraseed Nanssekhairaz and Co

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Bottonhall —2189 Cwts linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Denofairlie s—6500 cwts mowraseed Ralli Brothers

Massilia s—6009 cwts mowraseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 324 cwts mowraseed Ralli Brothers ; 60 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Co

FOR HAVRE.

Princesse Marie s—2050 cwts crushed bones Mooljee Jamal ; 2998 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co ; 500 cwts buffalo horns M Mahomed and Co ; 2000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Clan Gordon s—100 tons aldiron A Somjee

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vindobona s—6 cwts cloves A M Jaffer

FOR HAMBURG

Cladmoor s—110 bales cottonfly and waste Tyabjee and Co ; 460 bales cottonfly Khimjee Visram and Co ; 642 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers

Wartburg s—200 bales cottonfly J C Tadiwalla ; 75 cwts olibanum D Vuliybhai and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—32 bales twist Silas E Sassoon

FOR KOBE.

Austria s—50 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE,

Bombay, July 28.

1 There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this Thursday evening the 28th instant at 5-30 p.m.
2 Trained members are reminded that there will be Semophore Signalling at the Town Hall this Thursday evening from 5-30 p.m.
3 There will be a Drill on the Sands on Friday morning next the 29th instant, for all members at 7 a.m. Dress plain Clothes.
4 There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and Practice on Saturday afternoon next the 30th instant from 4 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, July 28.

1 There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant at the B. V. A. Club, Apollo Bunder to-day at 6-30 p.m.
2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 Sub-Division No. 2 Company. No. 984 Gr. C. V. Lowth.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE WAR

will lead to an increased demand for all classes of Army Clothing Supplies and if we should find

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LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED

it will necessitate the greater part of our output going to the Indian Government Departments which will restrict our output for private orders, and as we do not wish to see our customers'

INTERESTS PREJUDICED

we are taking the liberty of reminding all Readers that for supplies of Suitings for England, Sea, The Hills, School, Sport, Games or Work, early application should be made for samples to the undermentioned who make no charge for them. Our industry cannot be enumerated among

BRITISH LOSSES

for we are and have always been Manufacturers of Broadcloths, Serges, Flannels, Worsteds, Hosiery, Yarns for Weaving, Knitting and Carpets, Clothing of all descriptions whether standard sizes or to measure, and we have gained ground rather than lost it.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,000,000
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A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address: Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

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HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1904.

THE TEMPER OF THE COUNTRY RISING.

NOTWITHSTANDING assurances to the contrary, the Red Sea pirates continue their operations and another P. and O. Co.'s steamer has been seized and returned to Suez in charge of a Russian prize crew. The Smolensk is responsible—a Volunteer cruiser which, we were told, was to be ordered to refrain from interfering with British shipping. The "Formosa" left London on the 9th instant for the Straits, China and Japan with cargo and a number of passengers, including several British naval and military officers. Naturally the Home Press is again indignant. Government is warned that diplomatic measures are insufficient. One of the leading journals declares that the temper of the country is rising, while another ominously writes: "We do not want war, but we will not have our shipping interfered with." In addition to the detention of the Formosa, the Calchas has been seized by the Vladivostock squadron and may probably share the fate of the Knight Commander. Germany may be satisfied. But England will not suffer this persistent interference with her rights. What may have been the object of Lord Lansdowne's visit to the King has not transpired. Doubtless his Majesty counselled patience and magnanimity in the treatment of the Russian. But the people will not tolerate this insufferable interference much longer and the Foreign Secretary may find his hands forced. For the time being, at all events, we are sorry that Lord Curzon does not occupy his office. Were he Foreign Secretary, we fully believe Russia would have received a very much stronger protest, if not her ultimatum by this time. If not prevented in time, every P. and O. vessel which leaves the Thames for Japan will be subjected to the same annoying detention and the passengers as well as the shippers, consignees and the Company put to inconvenience and loss. We agree with the "Morning Post" that diplomatic arguments are out of place in this matter.

INDIA AND PROTECTION.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE takes India seriously to task in the "Asiatic Quarterly" for its "huckstering spirit" in regard to "Mr. Chamberlain's great plan of Imperial Fiscal Unification." He finds the idea getting abroad that the influential classes in India are opposed to preferential trading with the Empire and wish to see England and India taxing each other's goods on pure Free Trade principles—that is, on the assumption that they have no more concern in each other's trade interests than they have in those of Russians or Germans or any other foreigners. Sir Roper believes the idea to be utterly false and that the majority of Indian civilians, as well as of Indian merchants and planters, are really and thoroughly Imperialist. Indeed, he may say he knows as a fact that many of them are earnest disciples of the national theory of fiscal economics as taught by List—and adopted throughout the civilised world except in England—rather than of the cosmopolitan theory, taught by Ricardo, Mill, and Bastiat, but practised only in England. But, says he, it must be admitted that up to now they have allowed most of the shouting to be done on the other side; and so they cannot be surprised if people in England think that India will prefer an anti-protective or anti-preferential budget, such as that which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been compelled to adopt this year, rather than one that would give a preference to Indian tea or Indian tobacco or other Indian products. Sir Roper Lethbridge ought not to need reminding that Anglo-India never shouts, however much noise may be made on the other side. And it is neither surprised nor concerned what people in England think. When the time comes and India is asked to decide, Anglo-India's influence will be felt and the views of Commercial India will be duly and fully represented in the proper quarter. Meantime Sir Roper may rest assured that the pros and cons have been fully considered and the one weighed against the other. The Government of India and the Press have both explained the position India occupies in respect to the "great plan" and there need be no misgiving as to her action which will prove both for the good of the Empire and herself.

Sir Roper is at pains to apologise for Mr. Austen Chamberlain's action in enhancing the duties of Indian tea and tobacco. He wishes us to accept his assurance that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was compelled to impose upon the country his anti-preferential budget, and urges that we must not suppose Mr. Austen Chamberlain of all people in the world would adopt such a budget as this, with its inter-Imperial tariff-war, except on the direst compulsion, for he has never made any secret of his warm sympathy with his father's patriotic policy. As a loyal member of Mr. Balfour's Government, it was impossible for him to propose anything savouring of Protection or Preference. Having put up the income tax to a shilling in the pound in peace time, says he, no one but an extreme socialist or an anti-thrift politician would dream of putting it higher. It is perhaps unnecessary to repeat the assertion which has been made here to the effect that the Budget was made to attack India with the object of coercing her in the very direction Sir Roper Lethbridge is anxious she should go. Undoubtedly it is treatment which is strongly resented here and it will take planters a long time to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant them well when he enforced it. They would have preferred the necessary revenue being raised in the manner suggested by Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree. Sir Roper quotes at some length, the Parsee member's speech on the subject wherein he told the Commons that one way of raising the necessary revenue, either in this or in the future years, would be to adopt the economic policy which had been successful in India, and that was after every source of legitimate and tolerable taxation had been exhausted, to have recourse to the imposition of a revenue duty in all imports. There is undoubtedly the danger of such a duty being regarded as a protective duty, but that matters little, when as Sir Muncherjee truly said of the case of India which has always followed the fiscal policy of Great Britain and which was dependent for her economic arrangements on the sanction and control of the Imperial Government, this policy has been pursued with success. Such a course might have been followed in England though doubtless the machinery for collection would have had to be cumbrously large and expensive.

We who know of what value the import duty has been to us can only say "try it for yourselves." They can do so by adopting the preferential scheme at once. Sir Roper Lethbridge would have us believe that, if Mr. Ritchie had had the good sense to do so at the time when England was quietly and comfortably deriving two and a half millions a year from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's one shilling duty, we should have heard "none of this cackling of Free Fooders," for colonial preference would have come about naturally and silently, and the Empire would have been welded together before the Little Englanders had had time to marshal the forces of disintegration. It is, he believes, absolutely certain that with a system of Imperial preference, India and Ceylon would supply the tea and nearly all the tobacco of the Empire, not to mention many other products, while the exports to other countries would also arise by reason of the "power of negociation" that would be given us by tariff reform. Sir Roper Lethbridge is very sanguine. This much accomplished, he prophesies a new era of prosperity for every Indian industry, also for most British industries by reason of the immense increase in the trade between Britain and India. May be. And may be in the long run in India as in England, the antiquated economics of the Free Importers will be relegated to the limbo of exploded notions like the belief in witchcraft. At the present time, we are asked to believe that the trade of India with Great Britain and the Colonies is sustaining and must sustain, great and irreparable injury, partly by reason of foreign dumping and partly by the operation of enhanced duties on tea and tobacco. "This trade notwithstanding its marked tendency to decline or at best to stagnate, is still on such a scale as to be of infinite importance to the material well-being both of India and of Lancashire and other British manufacturing countries and we suppose that India is becoming more and more impoverished and the country going generally to the dogs. Well, unfortunately for this line of argument the trade returns which we reviewed at length the other day furnish no support. We are going ahead and tea is almost leading.

AN EMPIRE BUILDER'S STORY.

THE dream of M. Jacques Lebaudy to found an empire in the Sahara has vanished, but that it has come to naught would seem to be the fault of nobody but M. Lebaudy himself. Conceived, apparently, in a wild fantasy, the scheme developed in brilliant diplomacy and an empire seemed actually within the grasp of "Jacques I," when he disappointed everybody by abandoning his idea. His first project provided for an empire to be founded in the good old fashioned way of a descent in force upon the territory to be acquired. But that plan miscarried in consequence of the unreasonableness of the tribesmen on the Morocco Coast. Five of his force of fifteen were captured and the rest, including the newly proclaimed Emperor of the Sahara were compelled to beat a retreat. In the security of the Savoy Hotel in London, however, M. Lebaudy conceived a more brilliant and essentially up-to-date method of acquiring an empire than by forcible conquest. He determined to buy it. That extrvagant young man, the Sultan of Morocco, who orders motor cars by the dozen and gold watches by the bushel, was short of money; and M. Lebaudy hit upon the plan of securing his kingdom by the consent of Morocco's impecunious Sultan. He offered to lend him £400,000 at 7 per cent. and the offer and conditions were actually accepted when M. Lebaudy threw up the game. The story of the scheme and the negotiations as told in a home paper makes interesting reading. M. Lebaudy put himself in communication with officials of the Pan-Islam Society and the agents of the Sultan of Morocco in England. He declared that he had become a Mahomedan and that he desired to found a Mahomedan kingdom in North Africa which should checkmate France, consolidate Islam and restore it to its ancient glories. The upshot was that one of the Moroccan agents in England Seyid Mohammed Shami was given a cheque for £1,000 and despatched on a secret mission to Morocco and the Sahara. The terms of an agreement made provided that Seyid Mohammed should bring to England a number of Sahara Sheikhs to declare allegiance to the Emperor Jacques, that he should try and arrange an alliance with the Sultan of Morocco, who should acknowledge M. Lebaudy as Emperor of the Sahara, and that the latter should do all in his power to strengthen the Sultan's position and to keep France out of his dominons.

The loan of £400,000 or more, if necessary, was of course the condition precedent to all others. Seyid Mahommed went to Morocco and conducted his negotiations so successfully and delicately in the traditional oriental fashion that it was not long before he found himself left with but £1 out of the £1,000 with which he started. Up to the present he has been unable to receive any more. M. Lebaudy's terms were accepted and a message was sent to him on behalf of the Sultan to that effect. But in the meantime, the glamour of imperial power had passed from the eyes of M. Lebaudy. Jacques I, of the Sahara quitted his royal state at the Savoy Hotel and went to Holland, leaving a number of his devoted followers lamenting the passing of visions of future fortune. Some of them have filed suits for money alleged to be due to them for services rendered. Among these is Seyid Mahommed, the special envoy to Morocco, who in the destruction of his hopes has sought retirement at Gibraltar. It is said that he has entered action against M. Lebaudy for £6,000. We are also told that the offer of the Lebaudy loan to Morocco was regarded seriously in the European Chancelleries. It was ostensibly to be advanced by British and American capitalists and the sequel is the loan of two millions sterling which France has agreed to advance to Morocco under the recent agreement. The Lebaudy story is at least picturesque, if it has not the merit of entire truth, though the paper which tells it supports it by copies of interesting documents. The one outstanding feature of M. Lebaudy's scheme was a remarkable liberality of promises. Fantastic as his dream may have been, the millionaire's son had sufficient practical wisdom to disburse little on account, but gave large drafts to those about him in the shape of promised future rewards. Hence the collapse of the imperial scheme is a matter of more poignant regret to his loyal followers than to the man who would be king. He, at any rate, seems to have got a great deal of amusement out of the performance.

MR. S. L. BATCHELOR, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court in place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, who retires on pension. Mr. Batchelor is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday.

A SCHEME for the reorganisation of the Indian Telegraph Department is now under the consideration of Government.

IT has been decided by the Government of India that no more money shall be spent on protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan.

COLONEL E. J. E. SWAYNE is now exercising military as well as political control in Somaliland, with the local rank of Brigadier-General.

THE census of Simla was taken on Tuesday night. It may be noted that details had to be filled in showing the persons living in the station in direct consequence of the presence of the Punjab Government in Simla.

MR. SIDNEY PRESTON, Secretary in the Public Works Department for Irrigation, Roads and Buildings, proceeds Home on sixty days' leave at the conclusion of the Irrigation Conference at Simla in September. Mr. Benton, of the Punjab P. W. D. Secretariat, will officiate for him.

THE Paris Court of First Instance has just given a judgment which, besides recalling unpleasant memories of the Boer war, has some interest for English readers. The disgraceful caricatures, reflecting even upon the person of the late Queen, are not a pleasant reminiscence. How disgraceful they were may be inferred from the fact that when launched as posters upon the hoardings of Paris, the police tore them down. And that praiseworthy act, has led to a lawsuit for damages on the part of the printers against M. Lepine, Prefect of Police. He was called upon to pay a printer's bill of £20, which he repudiated. But the Court has given judgment against him for the sum claimed.

THE "Neue Freie Presse," which sometime draws inspiration from North German sources printed on July 7 some noteworthy comments upon the apparent pause in the hostilities. It observes that the pause has given rise to a general hope that, as soon as any decisive stage of the operations has been reached, means may be found to terminate so bloody a struggle. While admitting that this decisive stage seems to be still distant, the "Presse" emphasises the care taken by Germany to maintain a strictly neutral attitude towards both belligerents. The German official declaration concerning the treatment of the Port Arthur squadron in case it should seek refuge at Kiaouchau, says the Vienna journal, shows how anxious Germany is not to be suspected of partiality towards Russia. This is highly significant. However friendly may be the bearing of the German authorities on the Russo-German frontier, there can be no question that Germany is still more desirous to retain Japanese confidence, for such confidence is the first and weightiest condition of successful future mediation. Only that mediator will get a hearing at St. Petersburg and at Tokio who has convinced the belligerents of his neutrality, and whose unselfishness is beyond doubt. The "Neue Freie Presse" concludes by arguing that the sooner European Powers recognise Japan as standing on a footing of military equality with themselves the easier will it be to bring about an honourable peace at the right moment.

To set on foot a mission to the upper classes, or at any rate to their children, was the business of a meeting held on July 7th at the Church House. Lord Hugh Cecil, who presided, said it was notorious that the children of the upper classes received little or no religious education. He thinks this is in part due to the fact that they go to boarding schools, where they are supposed to learn everything they ought to know. Speaking from recollection of "Sunday Q's" at Eaton, he can hardly imagine a less useful way of spending time. What possible good could it be to a boy, from a spiritual point of view, to learn lits of the kings of Israel or go through the journeys of St. Paul? Lord Hugh finds in making speeches that a Biblical allusion which is at once understood by a working class audience falls on deaf ears when addressed to an audience of higher social rank. Even the House of Commons, "which is believed to be composed of highly educated persons," compares badly in this respect with an audience of working men. In this state of things he sees a national danger. For even in a democratic country the leadership of society must always, he thinks, lie mainly in the hands of those who have leisure, and if this class is not grounded in religious knowledge and conviction, in what direction will it lead? The Bishop of Worcester, as an unmarried man, said he was obliged to look at the question to some extent from the outside. But he is struck with the ludicrous extent to which the element of discipline is minimised in the education of children. And to this and the want of definite religious instruction he believes is due the vague undenominational religion which pervades the Church and becomes vaguer and vaguer every year. The Mayfair dames laughed when he pictured what would happen if, obeying St. Paul's injunction, they went home and asked their husbands when in doubt on a point of doctrine. The Bishop of Rochester was also among the speakers. The new Association proposes to work largely by the distribution of literature.

RUSSIA'S CRIMES.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S INDICTMENT.

IF any one has any lingering doubts as to the justice of Japan's cause or as to the appalling state of Russia, he should read the latest book dealing with the country of "The God on Earth"—"Russia as it Really is," by Carl Joubert.

This book is the record of nine years spent by an Englishman in Russia, during which he visited every government in the Empire, associated with every class; was the guest of princes and the companion of peasants; feasted in the palaces of St. Petersburg, and sat at the feet of the greatest thinker and philanthropist in Russia. He acquired the languages of the country, Russian and corrupt Russian, Polish, Lettish, Lithuanian, and Yiddish.

He has no political object to serve, writes for no party or nationality, and speaks without fear and in such bold and vigorous English that his words carry conviction, although the things he has to tell almost pass belief. Carl Joubert, writes a reviewer in the "Daily Express," is the pseudonym of an Englishman who, it must be stated, is not a Jew, hence his remarks on the persecution to which the Jews in the Czar's dominion are subject carry much weight.

The main idea of the purpose of the book can best be gathered from the "Open Letter to the Czar" with which it concludes. It is safe to assume that neither the letter nor the book will ever reach the Czar, but if they did they would assuredly cause him much mental strain.

SCATHING LETTER.

"I have seen the smoke issuing from the crannies of your Majesty's house," says Mr. Joubert in his letter. "Since I was an inmate of the structure I can also speak to the fact that the beams are rotten as tinder, and they will burn fiercely when the fire reaches them. . . .

"Let me direct your Majesty's attention to the state of the pillars of the edifice. The Church, which boasts Christ as its head in Heaven, and your Majesty as its head on earth, teaches superstition to the people and fosters ignorance.

"At the doors of the Holy Russian Church lie the massacres of the Jews in Kishineff and Kieff, and many other places within your Majesty's dominions.

"The Church is the strongest pillar in your Majesty's house, but it is rotten and corrupt.

"Turn, then, to the pillar of justice. It is ornamented with carvings of grotesque design. Here a drunken judge slavers over the Book of Rights, while his learned brother pockets the bribe which the litigant offers him.

"The capital is ornamented with the thongs of the Cossack's knout—the emblem of law and order throughout your Imperial Majesty's dominions. The pillar is crumbling with corruption, and some day it may fall on your Majesty's head.

"The fourth pillar of your Imperial Majesty's house is a mighty structure. It is built up of 5,000,000 of armed men, of guns, and lately battered ships. The strength of this pillar is being subjected to a test at this moment.

"How does it stand it, your Majesty? Are all the stores and munitions of war complete? Is your Majesty satisfied that none of his officers has sold information to the enemy?

"The pillar has a formidable appearance, but for all that, it is crumbling with corruption within.

"May I venture to direct your Majesty's attention from the pillars to the walls of the house? For on the wall is something written which has possibly escaped your Majesty's notice in the darkness of the house. I am no Daniel, but I can read the writing on the wall, for it is only one word—Revolution. The smoke, your Imperial Majesty, is issuing from the eaves of your house, and I have taken the liberty of warning your Majesty of the fact."

THE CHARGES JUSTIFIED.

Could any indictment be more scathing than this Could any Nihilist or Anarchist hurl more terrible accusations against the Emperor of all the Russias? Yet, in Mr. Joubert's startling book there is ample material to justify the charges.

Here is a part of the many things he has to say about the army:—

"The rank and file of the Russian army are illiterate. Not 10 per cent. of them can read and write. It was the great-grandfather of the present Czar who issued a ukase that all generals on the active list must know how to read and write! The patient, apathetic ignorance of the Russian soldier is the only quality that makes life bearable to him and it is also the officers' opportunity, for the Russian officer is a bird of prey, and his men are carrion.

"Poor Ivan has been taken for a soldier, and his parents at home rock themselves to and fro in the extravagance of their grief, and blubber prayers to the ikon in the corner of their hovel. The father brings home his meagre wage to his wife, and a few kopecks are put aside for Ivan.

"Every week the store of kopecks is increased, until a rouble has been collected and a few kopecks over for postage and remuneration to the poor clerk who is to write the letter. It is a proud day for the old moujik and his wife when that letter is at last posted.

"Then what becomes of it? It is delivered at the barracks, where it falls into the hands of the company officer. Now, Ivan is illiterate, and it is, therefore, obviously the duty of the officer to open and read his correspondence for him.

"So the lieutenant sends for Ivan, and reads as much of the letter as he considers good for him to hear. It is even possible that he gives him a few kopecks of the money. Then the captain interviews the lieutenant, and there is a further division of the old moujik's rouble.

"I have seen officers strike their men in the most savage manner without reason or provocation. I have seen an officer kick a private soldier in the stomach and strike him three times with his clenched fist in the face, because the man was momentarily in the officer's way."

"Justice is blind" has another meaning in Russia, if what Mr. Joubert says is correct.

ABSOLUTE FARCE.

"I have visited the High Court and Law Courts of all the governments in Russia," he says. "I do not propose to deal here with the minor cases which are tried before the Pristay. A sugar loaf or a roubl will always satisfy him as to the justice of your case. You can bring it into court with you, and he will tell you where to put it.

"But the Supreme Court is deserving of notice for in this court there is trial by jury and a ful bench of judges, attended by advocates and counsel On the return of the judges to court I have frequently seen them drunk, one learned brothe supporting his neighbour to the bench. A verdict in this court costs some thousands of roubles, to be paid to the presiding judge. Trial by the jury is an absolute farce."

The chapter on the aristocracy shows the "upper ten" of Russia to be drunken and dissolute; another on literature and the censor describes how no writer dares to write the truth, except Tolstoi and perhaps Gorky—how most of the literary men have "mortgaged their brains for life and liberty."

Yet another on science states that the study of practical sciences in Russia is so discouraged that on her railway, in her manufactories and laboratories the engineers and experts are almost without exception French, Belgians, Britishers, or Americans.

"Russia As It Really Is" is a remarkable—indeed, a sensational—book; but making every allowance for the enthusiasm of the author, which might conceivably have led him into exaggeration, it contains incontrovertible proof of the rottenness and corruption, the weakness and senility, of that vast but tottering structure—Russia.

AN interesting question has been raised in Belgium as to the gradual disappearance of Lake Chad. Twenty years ago, the lake, or inland sea, as it really is, occupied a surface of 18,000 square miles—equal to that of Belgium. Now the liquid surface never exceeds 10,600 square miles, even in the flood time, while in the dry season, it shrinks to 6,000 square miles. This strange shrinkage is caused, on the northern side, by the invasion of the sands of Sahara, and in other parts by the sun, and the unstable nature of the soil. The only hope for preserving Chad lies in the possibility of furnishing to the lake, through the Chari river, a sufficient quantity of water to repair the waste.

BRITISH SHIPS SEIZED.

MORE RED SEA PIRACY.

BRITAIN INDIGNANT.

DANGEROUS SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Formosa, outward bound from London to Yokohama, has returned to Suez in charge of a Russian prize crew.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

A special London cablelgram to the "Englishman' says the Russians bave seized the Peninsular and Oriental ship Formosa, which has arrived at Suez with a prize crew aboard.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co's. steamer Formosa, left London on the 9th July, with a general cargo, bound for Japan and called at Port Said on the 21st July. She is commanded by Captain B. H. W. Snow. She is a sister-ship to the Malacca which was also recently seized by the Volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

The British steamer Calchas bound from Puget Sound in America for Japan and Hongkong has been seized by the Vladivostock squadron.

Three hundred and fourteen wounded from Tashichiao arrived at Mukden on the 25th instant.

General Kuropatkin reports that fighting took place south of Tashichiao on the 23rd instant, mainly artillery, and the casualties were inconsiderable.

The Russians repulsed repeated attacks throughout the 24th—retaining their positions, and after resting retired in the evening northward, unmolested.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Cmmons, said that the Government on 1st January 1903, called the attention of the Porte to the Russian torpedo boats passing the Dardanelles under the Commercial flag and had not heard of any further infraction of the Treaty till the Petersburg and Smolensk passed.

He was not aware of the existence of a private Russo-Turkish Convention regarding the same.

LONDON, JULY 27.

It was the Russian Cruiser Smolensk which seized the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Formosa.

The German press declares that the question with Russia is settled so far as Germany is concerned and praises the prompt and friendly action of Russia.

It is thought at Berlin that Russia intends threshing out the question of the status of the Volunteer cruisers and has secured the tacit support of Germany.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the British Ambassador has instituted a searching enquiry into the sinking of the Knight Commander.

The British papers are impatient at the delay in the settlement with Russia.

The "Standard" says the Government should realise that the temper of the British Nation is rising.

The "Morning Post" says that diplomatic arguments are out of place in this matter.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that neither the Government nor the country want war, but they cannot and will not suffer the destruction of British ships.

LATER.

The s. s. Malacca has arrived at Algiers.

The s. s. Formosa has been realised, also the German liner Holsatia which was brought to Suez by a Russian prize crew.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question in the House of Commons, referred to the sinking of the Knight Commander as a regrettable occurrence which he was afraid involves a breach of International Law.

A Japanese official despatch says that the Japanese attacked Tashichiao on Sunday night and captured all the important keys to the place.

The Russians numbered five divisions. The losses are not known.

The temper of Anglo-India is also rising, judging from the following lines which come to us with apologies for the language Kiplingese. They are significant, if not elegant :—

THE TEMPER OF THE COUNTRY IS RISING.

MR. ATKINS sings :—

Yes, the temper of the country is a-risin'
And the Russian is a-tweakin' of our tail,
But we'll not stand this much longer,
For our feelin's gettin' stronger,
We'll give it 'em as sure as snow and hail.

They have seized the old Malacca,
Towed her back and back and backer,
The Formosa they have collared as a prize,
And they've sunk the Knight Commander,
Dipped her like a salamander,
But we'll seize 'em and we'll squeeze 'em,
b—t their eyes.

CHORUS :—For the temper of the country, etc.

Let the Goth and Hun go under,
Kiss the rod of Russian thunder,
Have their mails and packets torn from them away,
But the Britisher will land 'em
Not another day she'll stand 'em
She'll send some visitors to old Besika Bay.

CHORUS :—For the temper of the country etc.

Out of place are diplomatics,
What we want is mathematics,
Gyroscopes, and guns and shot and shell,
Bold Jack Tars on armoured cruisers,
First class battleships and bruisers,
And we'll blow the grizzly Russian bear to——well !

CHORUS :—Yes, the temper of the country is a-rising,
And the Russian is a-tweakin' of our tail,
But we'll stand it all no longer,
For our feelin's gettin' stronger
And we'll blow the bloomin' grizzly bear to——!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 27.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated, London the 27th July, states that the "Times' military expert calculates that General Kuropatkin is burdened with 20,000 sick and wounded.

The British Government holds the view that the sinking of the Knight Commander is absolutely unjustifiable and an apology will be demanded.

Colombo telegrams dated July 27th state :—

Much nervousness is felt in Berlin respecting the despatch of the British Far East Squadron to an unknown destination.

The feeling has been intensified since the rumour that Great Britain strongly protested at Constantinople against the passage of the Dardanelles being granted to Russia's Volunteer fleet in the Black Sea.

It is reported that the Russian Minister of the Interior suggested the banishment to Siberia of Count Tolstoy on account of the article recently contributed to the "Times."

The other members of the Imperial Council considered the course too dangerous.

Chinese arriving from Niuchwang report that the Russians are everywheee retiring.

Two Japanese warships are searching steamers at Chefoo for contraband.

The Russians have discovered another cause for complaint against the Japanese. They are incensed because during the recent engagements their antagonists exposed dummy guns in conspicuous places, with the object of diverting the Muscovite fire from positions behind which their real batteries had been screened.

General Meckel, of Germany, at one time Chief Instructor of the Japanese Army, gave his opinion of the final result of the war. "Why should there be any change?" was his significant reply. "The courage of the troops will not change ; their equipment is perfect ; that which is on paper actually exists. Their organization is perfect, their soldiers are admirable shots, their artillery splendid ; among the Japanese officers are abundance of clear heads ; among the Russian these clear heads are not so frequent."

Regarding the fate of Port Arthur, the General said : "When the Japanese believe the moment has come for their venture, they will successfully storm the fortress.

"Why should it happen at Port Arthur otherwise than it has happened at Kinchau?

"I am convinced that they will succeed.

"The Japanese will sacrifice five thousand men without a tremble of the eyelids."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LATE MR. KRUGER.

Remains Removed to the Hague.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Mr. Kruger's body arrived at the Hague yesterday and was conveyed to a neighbouring cemetery, pending its removal to South Africa.

Queen Wilhemina sent a wreath to be placed on the coffin and three members of the Cabinet and numbers of Dutch ex-South African officials were present.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER'S HEALTH.

Causing Anxiety.

The Belfast "Evening Telegraph" says that Mr. Arnold-Forster's health is causing his friends anxiety and he is not likely to seek re-election.

GOODWOOD PLATE.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Plate :—

Sandboy	1
Haresfield	2
Batchelors Button	3

THE OSWESTRY ELECTION.

Mr. Bright, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Oswestry having polled 4,542 against Mr. Bridgeman, the Conservative candidate and Chamberlainite, who polled 4,157 votes.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

A YEAR'S RESULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The annual review of Irrigation in India in 1902-03 by Mr. Sidney Preston is published. It shows that canals continue to be exceedingly profitable for Government investment. The percentage of net revenue on capital outlay on all canals classed as productive in 1902-03, was 7·40 compared with 6·59 in 1901-02 and 7·33 in 1900-01. The corresponding profit on all irrigation works, protective, as well as productive for which accounts are kept, wae 6·91 per cent. compared with 6·31 and 6·77 per eent in the two preceding years. Amongst the most successful of the works was the Chenab canal which earned over 21 per cent during the year under review and the Eastern Jumna canal which has earned its cost more than five times over since it was built.

The total capital expenditure on irrigation works during the year was 89 lakhs against 86 lakhs in the previous twelve months. The total area irrigated was close upon 20,000,000 acres. The value of crops raised by irrigation is estimated at forty crores of rupees, being 88 per cent. upon the total capital outlay expended.

LADY LAMINGTON INDISPOSED.

POONA, JULY 27.

Lady Lamington is slightly indisposed and the Purdah party, which was to have taken place this afternoon, has been put off.

ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.

Melsom, the Light Weight Jockey, had rather a bad accident early this morning on the race course whilst riding the Arab pony, Malabar. When near the six furlong post he was thrown heavily and suffered injuries to his left arm. The accident however will not prevent him riding in next Saturday's races.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

THE ADVANCE ON LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

The following has been received from General Macdonald dated Gyantse the 26th July 1904 :—

Pete Jong, July 23rd 7 a.m.,—We marched from Nangartse to Yarsig on the 21st. There was heavy rain most of the day turning to snow at night.

The delegates left during the night of the 20th and 21st for Lhassa.

The Mounted infantry reconnoitred beyond Pete Jong which was found unoccupied. Pete Jong was occupied by the Mounted Infantry for the night, but was found to contain no supplies of importance.

The enemy was reported to have all retreated beyond Bramaputra two days previoosly. We made a short march on the 22nd to Pete Jong where I am leaving a post of one company of 40th Pathans and twenty Mounted infantry. The Mounted infantry reconnoitred to near Kumbaburji. Khambala was found to be unoccupied, as also the Tibetans had prepared the position with a long wall seven miles on.

Boats were observed crossing the Bramaputra at two points and the remnants of the Kham force were reported to be still crossing in a disorganised condition looting the country en route.

I am moving to Demalong to-day and hope to seize the passage of the river to-morrow with Mounted troops. The elevation of Yamdok-Cho along which we are marching for 25 miles is found to be 15,000 feet.

Khambala, which General Macdonald was to cross on 24th, is the last of the passes on the way to Lhassa. From its summit 15,000 feet above sea level, there is a steep descent into the valley of the great Thangpo river which is believed to be the upper Brahmaputra. This valley is only 11,000 feet above sea level and is broad and fertile. The track which the Mission is following reaches the river at the famous bridge alleged to have been built 470 years ago. This bridge is now in ruins, though two massive rusty chains four feet apart, which once carried the causeway of planks suspended by hempen ropes are believed to be still in existence. These chains are over three hundred feet in length and are anchored at either end to the banks by huge logs of wood embedded in masonry blocks with a base each twenty feet square. The wooden causeway was from fifty to seventy feet above the river and is no longer used, its place being taken by ferry boats of hide and wood. The wooden boats are of immense size and are used to convey cattle, sheep and ponies as well as people.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

The case brought by Mr. Gainsford, Secretary of the Calcutta Municipality against ex-Police Sergeant Walsh was resumed yesterday with the cross-examination of Mr. Gainsford, who denied even owning a two annas share in Government paper or that he knew Toolsidass Roy and Prosaddass Boral, share brokers. It was absolutely false, he said that he was implicated in the bogus telegram case, but he believed the accused would voluntarily implicate him if he could not blackmail him. Witness did not like that there should be a rumour that he was implicated in the Darjeeling case or any other case and he availed himself of the first opportunitys to vindicate himself.

The case will be resumed to-day.

THE ASSAULT BY SERVANTS.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

The accused who were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for rioting and assaulting Mr. Boisogomoff, jute broker, have appealed to the High Court.

THE CRASTER HERITAGE FRAUD.

COWIE ARRESTED IN AUSTRALIA.

E. H. Cowie, the absconded solicitor, who is the chief accused in the Craster Fraud case, has been arrested in Fremantle, Western Australia, and will be sent to Calcutta in due course.

LATER.

Further particulars regarding the arrest of Cowie show that he passed Madras in the s.s. Behara under the assumed name of Phillip Gordon. As the Behara had returned to Calcutta and was lying at Garden Reach, Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, personally saw the officers on board and obtained further information from them which led him to move the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal to send a telegram to the Chief of the Police at Fremantle, Western Australia. This led to Cowie's arrest and to the seizure of valuable documents in connection with the Craster Fraud case. It is said that the interception of certain letters written by Cowie to his friends in Calcutta gave important clues which led to his arrest. This has been done, and an extradition warrant was granted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Hansen and Sergeant Farrow have been deputed to proceed to Fremantle to bring Cowie back to Calcutta, and leave immediately. Cowie should reach here in about 10 weeks.

SIR GURUDAS BANNERJEE.

A PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal, last evening, unveiled a portrait of Sir Gurudas Banerjee, late Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the Vakeels' Library. The leading members of the Bar and nearly all the Vakeels were present.

RETIREMENT OF SARAT CHUNDRA DAS.

Rai Sarat Chundra Das, C. I. E., the famous Tibetan scholar and traveller, has retired from the service of Government.

MANGAPATNAM DISASTER SUIT.

APPEAL BY THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

MADRAS, JULY 27.

The Madras Railway Company has preferred an appeal against the judgment and decree of the Hon. Mr. Justice Moore on 15 counts in the Mangapatnam Disaster case in the suit for damages brought by Ratilal Kalidas of Bombay.

THE STAMP FRAUD CASE.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

In the Stamp Fraud case, the District Judge of Trichinopoly, has to-day confirmed the conviction and sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. Lionel Vibert I. C. S, Joint Magistrate of Negapatam, upon the stamp-vendor Veerappa Moodelly of Tanjore who sold Court-fee stamps stolen from the Pattukottai division office.

MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Madras Hockey Tournament was continued at Chepauk yesterday evening. The Leicester Regiment defeated St. Thomas' Mount Hockey Club by three goals to one, all scored in the second half.

The Middlesex Regiment beat the 52nd Company, R. G. A., by three goals to nil after having the best of the game all through.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE.

RETIREMENT ON PENSION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, senior judge on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, retires on pension this week from the service, of which he has been a very useful member for the last thirty-seven years. Born on the 27th July 1844, he entered the sixtieth year of his age yesterday and has therefore to retire under the rules of the service. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crowe have been prominent figures in Bombay society for several years past, noted for their hospitality and for the active interest they have at all times evinced in the civic and social functions of the city. Much regret is generally felt at the prospect of separation from such estimable members, and steps have been taken to give farewell entertainments to them before their departure from Bombay.

Mr. Justice Crowe, who is a barrister-at-law, entered the service in September 1867. In November of that year he was placed under the Collector of Poona to learn the routine business of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate. For a period of five months from March to August 1868, he was transferred to the Education department and was employed as Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Deccan College. Having for a couple of months done the work of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Poona, Mr. Crowe was again transferred from the judicial branch of the Service, and for a period of three years, that is, from October 1868 to October 1871, worked as Editor of the "Bombay Gazetteer." Towards the middle of the latter month, he was sent to Sholapur as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and subsequently to Satara to officiate as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge. From October 1874 to August 1875, we find Mr. Crowe discharging in a satisfactory manner the duties of officiating Assistant Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. In September 1876, he was transferred to Kanara and officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge there till January of the following year, when he was transferred to Dharwar in a similar capacity. Mr. Crowe afterwards acquired judicial experience at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, and Khandesh, in the last of which districts he officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge in February 1879, and after a short time proceeded on two years' furlough to Europe. In April 1881, Mr. Crowe was transferred to Poona, where we find him officiating as Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. From March to September 1882, he officiated as a Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and in the latter month reverted to the post of officiating Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona for about a month. He was deputed on special duty in Kathiawar from November to December 1882. Having for a few months acted as Judge and Sessions Judge, at Satara and Thana, he reverted to Poona to his favourite post of Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, and in September 1885 was promoted to the rank of a first grade Judge and Sessions' Judge. Mr. Crowe continued to work satisfactorily at Poona till October 1891 when he was transferred to Sind to act as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sudder Court there.

In December 1891 Mr. Crowe reverted to his post at Poona, and continued for a period of five years to discharge with marked ability the duties of Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. He was appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in July 1896. During the above mentioned period Mr. and Mrs. Crowe became universal favourites in Poona society, and their hospitality became a theme of general praise. In March 1899, on the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton (now Member of Council) proceeding on a year's furlough, Mr. Crowe was appointed to act in his place as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, and vacated his seat on the Bench on the return of Mr. Justice Fulton from leave in the last week of March 1900. Two months later, Mr. Crowe was again appointed to act as Judge of the High Court, and was confirmed in the appointment on the 6th June 1900 in succession to Mr. Justice Parsons, who retired on pension. As president of the Bombay Art Society, Mr. Justice Crowe has rendered very valuable service, consistently taking an active interest in all its affairs, and especially in the annual exhibition got up by the Society. By his and Mrs. Crowe's great personal exertions in furthering the object of a Nursing Fund for the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Mr. Crowe rendered a distinct public service and contributed materially in placing the fund on a firm basis. He has the satisfaction of knowing that the building of the Nurses' Quarters in that Hospital will be commenced at once, Government giving timely assistance in that work. The Nursing Fund has reached the large sum of Rs. 1,20,000, and this with the help that Government will give, provides for the efficient nursing of the J. J. Hospital in future. Mr. Crowe's thirty-seven years of service, it may be noted, were broken by few periods of rest. His record shows only three and a quarter years, all told, of furlough taken. This may go to prove that India is not an impossible climate to live and work in, and that all its Civilians do not take every available opportunity to rush out of the country for recreation. Mr. Crowe leaves India with unimpaired health, we are glad to see, and we hope that he will enjoy his well-earned rest as thoroughly as he has always enjoyed and loved his work.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Brigadier-General J. E. Nixon and A. R. Martin have been promoted Major-General.

Sanction has been accorded to a revised Musketry staff in India. The present Musketry circles are abolished, and Musketry work of districts will in future be carried out by the District Staff. In each Command, however, a number of Asstt. and Dy. Astt Adjutant-Generals will be increased by one of each, in Burma by one Dy. Asstt. Adjt-General. These extra officers will carry on the Musketry schools and Musketry work at the Command headquarters being at the disposal of Lieutenant Genls. for other work when Musktry classes are not being held.

To obviate the multiplication of Boards, examinations in paper subjects for promotion will be held at district head-quarters twice annually, on the 1st October and the 1st March. These examinations will be conducted by a supervising Board of two members (President, a Field Officer) detailed locality. Instructions will be furnished by the Director of Military Education in India. The names of candidates for examination will be submitted by the General Officers commanding districts to the Director of Military Education, so as to reach that officer by the 1st September and 1st February annually.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

R. G. A. vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

AN interesting match was witnessed last evening on the Cooperage ground when the Royal Garrison Artillery played the Bombay Gymkhana in the Harwood League competition. The attendance of spectators round the enclosure was large. At the start, an even game was witnessed, both teams having their time of attack and defence. A fault on the part of the Artillery gave the Civilians a good chance. The Military custodian ran out to the ball, but before he could reach it a Gymkhana forward sent in a hot shot and the ball ran into the net. The point was however disallowed for "off side." The Military team displayed more activity after this and stormed the Gymkhana citadel many times. Eventually a strong attack was successful and the Gunners scored their first point. At half time, they led by a goal to nil. On resumption, both teams played their best and for a long time neither side could score. But towards the close the Gunners added one more to their credit by a clever manœuvre. Scores :—

R. G. A.	2 goals.
Gymkhana	nil

MOFUSSIL CRICKETERS IN FORM.

IN view of the approaching fixture between the Presidency and the Parsees, it may interest Presidency supporters to learn something of the doings of mofussil cricketers this season, and at the same time help to draw the attention of the selection committee to their form. It seems to be an accepted maxim by Presidency selection committee that the claims of mofussil players are rarely worth studying in connection with the big annual fixtures, though why this should be is altogether outside the scope of our comprehension. Any way, we have had evidence in the past that mofussil cricketers who aspire to Presidency honours rarely or ever have their claims properly considered. All that mofussil cricketers want is a fair field and no favour and it seems a bit hard that they cannot get this. Bombay and Poona critics affect to look down on the form of mofussil cricketers and whenever the latter are reported to have been scoring heavily in station matches, their performances have invariably been discounted on the ground that the bowling they have made their runs against has been of such a class as to make the form they have shown no real criterion of batting skill. At the present time, apart from such players as Major H. E. Lowis, Captain L. M. R. Deas, Captain M. D Wood, and F. L. Sprott who being old Presidency players would probably be selected to represent the Presidency, as a matter of course, we think we could name a mofussil eleven strong enough in all departments of the game to run a picked Bombay and Poona team very closely, if not actually beat them. Our team for this purpose would be :—Captain E. Campion, J. Monteath, Captain Hon. G. W. S. Cadogan, H. P. Chaplin, R. W. C. Laverton, A. C. Cameron, Major Clifford, Captain Hon. Anderson-Pelham, R. H. Montgomery, B. F. Vernon-Harcourt, and Williams, the latter the Quetta wicket-keeper. Laverton, Harcourt, Cameron and Montgomery would be the bowlers and a useful quartette they would prove too.

This season the names of several mofussil cricketers occur to us as having done exceptionally well with the bat and their scores in most cases have been made against bowling quite as strong, if indeed not stronger than Poona batsmen, had to face in their matches with the Nizam C. C., Telegu C. C. East Lancashire Regiment, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and Over 30 vs. Under 30, and Bombay Gymkhana batsmen have had to meet in their matches with Elphinstone College, the Garrison, the Cheshire Regiment, and the Y. M. C. A. Turning to the performances of some these mofussil cricketers, reports reach us from Ahmedabad that Major Clifford who has scored two centuries in local matches is able to point to an average of over 200 as the result of four matches—pretty useful figures these. J. E. C. Jukes, another Ahmedabad player, has also been showing very consistent form with the bat and has played several good innings including one of 81. J. Monteath, the old Cliftonian and Dharwar cricketer, who played at Bombay last year against the Parsees is in fine form with the bat this season and in six innings has only failed to reach double figures once. Among his scores are 76 against Bellary and 153 against Hubli. H. Pogson, the Khandesh player, is batting and bowling well and has already placed a century to his account. R. L. Sinclair, the old Presidency fast bowler, still keeps up his cricket and although he has lost some of his pace, he is still a dangerous bowler. In a match for Surat Gymkhana against the Bombay Mohamedans last week, he made top score in both innings and met with fair success as a bowler. He captured three wickets and caused the retirement of two other batsmen (hurt) in the only innings the Mohammedans had. Mhow is full of good cricketers this season, chief among whom are H. P. Chaplin, Captain Hon. G. W. S. Cadogan, Major Hon. T. W. Brand (who went home last mail) Captain Hon. Anderson-Pelham, Captain H. K. Colston, Captain Davies-Cooke, Captain E. Saulez, and A. C. Cameron. Chaplin who headed the Sandhurst batting averages in 1902 is batting in very fine form and among his scores have been two over 50 and one of 36. The limit score in Mhow cricket is 50 after which a batsman has to retire. Cadogan has done fairly well in several matches as have Saulez, Davies-Cook and Colonel Aspinall. Anderson-Pelham has been unlucky, but is a good bat. Cameron, the best bowler in the station, now that Brand has left, has bowled with success in every match he has played this season and should really have his claims very carefully considered for inclusion in the Presidency XI. Colston also has performed well with the ball on several occasions.

Of Quetta cricketers B. F. Vernon-Harcourt, R. H. Montgomery, and T. Pearce have all been bowling well, especially the first-named who is not altogether unknown to Bombay and Poona cricketers. Captain Sarel, a brother of the Surrey player is a good bat. Rajkot has one fine bat in C. A. Kincaid who in a recent match scored over 50 out of 90 and carried his bat through the innings.

Captain E. Campion and R. W. C. Laverton are stationed at Nusseerabad with the Seaforth Highlanders and are reported to be in good form.

If the merits of mofussil cricketers are to play any part in the deliberations of the Presidency selection committee, we do not envy that body its task.

R.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 27.

A two days' cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Deccan College commenced to-day in fine weather. The attendance was very large. The home team won the toss and batted first, making 150 runs. Capt Greig was unfortunately caught out, having scored 1. The Deccan College made 47 in their first innings and had to follow on. In their second venture they made a better show and scored 123 for five wickets down. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings	
Mr Wilkins, c Shivajirao b Toro	23
Captain Greig, c and b Toro	1
Mr Kersey b Plunkett	22
Mr Hartley, c Plunkett b Toro	1
Mr Noake, c Khote b Toro	0
Mr Langton, c Khote b Toro	22
Col Stevens, c Thanedar b Plunkett	4
Mr Yates, c Plunkett b Toro	4
Captain Umfreville, b Toro	27
Mr Thew, c Thanedar b Toro	10
Captain Douglas, not out	10
Extras	10
Total	150

DECCAN COLLEGE

1st Innings.		2nd Innings	
Mr Modak, b and c Greig	13	not out	58
Mr Munshi, b and c Umfreville	1	b Umfreville	0
Mr Cursetjee, b Greig	4	c Kersey, b Greig	8
Mr Wadis, b Umfreville c Stevens	1	c and b Stevens	1
Prince Shivajirao, b Greig	0	c and b Umfreville	46
Mr Tnanedar, b Stevens, c Greig	8	c and b Greig	0
Mr Toro, c Douglas, b Umfreville	1	Did not bat	
Mr Gogte, c and b Greig	10		
Mr Khote, not out	0		
Mr Plunkett, b Stevens	0		
Mr Medhi, b Stevens	0		
Extras	9	Extras	10
Total	47	Total	123

THE American Consul General at Frankfort reports that the Government of Algiers contemplates giving subsidies to Algerian farmers for the purchase of ploughs of modern construction. The Governor-General of the province has publicly called the attention of the natives to the advantages to be derived from using modern ploughs instead of the antiquated implements now in vogue there. In Egypt, which is more advanced than Algiers, owing to great losses of cattle by the rinderpest, the large plantations and farmers are about to introduce steam ploughs and automobile machines for the cultivation of grain and cotton.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Some Picture Exhibitions.

MME. BERNHARDT AND MRS. CAMPBELL.

MASSENET'S "SALOME."

LONDON, JULY 8.

MR. H. S. TUKE exhibits at the Dowdeswell Galleries a series of water-colours of the Italian Riviera. Most of his subjects are, in fact, Italian, and belong to the eastern side of Genoa, passing from Liguria into Tuscan ground ; and, though he admits a few scenes from what has been for nearly half a century French territory—Mentone and the parts about Roquebrune—as well as Marseilles, always French, he deals chiefly with the olive-covered foot-hills and the pink and primrose houses of the Genoese. Mr. Tuke has the sentiment of these village houses, of their height, their bare windows, their rather dreary shape and cheerfully tender colour ; he draws how they stand along the calm waters of heavenly bays, in their meagreness, facing the sun of the south with a warm pallor. These square country houses, these tall waterside streets, with the oleander and the pine, are noted in rapid drawings, with a feeling for their local character and charm. But Mr. Tuke is at his best in the sketches of coloured ships and coloured sailing boats thronging the harbours of Genoa and Leghorn. There is movement of breeze, of smoke, and of sail, with which the spirited drawing deals briskly. On the whole, there is less of the loveliness of atmosphere and light than of the accidental colour, the paint of things made by man with the happy chance that used to attend him in Italy. Man for centuries added to the beauty of that incomparable coast.

At the Dore Gallery Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens exhibits some exceedingly elaborate water-colours, to the making of which has gone much study of nature and of colours. Mr. Stevens takes for the subject of his scenic drawings the beautiful profile of the Mediterranean coast, whether in the south of France or along the Neapolitan littoral. Of "Ravello, near Amalfi," he has a large drawing which shares the beauty of the wonderful scene—volcanic heights and clefts, terraced hills bearing the blossom of fruit trees, with the barer mountains above and the flowering ravine below. In "Springtime, Mentone," there is considerable charm ; and everywhere the love of beautiful things has our respect. Style is rare, and an English painter who works for the sake of his subject does not at any rate offend us by an unjustified ambition. He has the style of the mountain form and of the hillside cypress, if not of a choice and extraordinary vision of his own. But the lack of a special interest of style is more sensible in the painting of masses of growing flowers—the work of Mrs. Albert Stevens. Her flower-beds, her hundreds of serried flowers in a Metone garden, and in Thames-side lawns, have a brilliant distinctness in their multitude that needs no little skill, and the throngs of species have been diligently and intelligently studied in their growth and habit as they live. But, for art, the painting of flowers needs something more. The most attractive drawing is that of a great company of anemones prettily growing in a contrast of line and attitude.

As the Serendipity Gallery, 118, Westbourne-grove, there is an exhibition of the photographs of Mrs. Cameron, beautiful works that have been famous for forty years, yet are so scattered as to be little known at any rate to the young generation, except in two or three examples. Her photograph of Sir John Herschel and more than one of Sir Henry Taylor, with one of several portraits of Tennyson, are probably known to everybody ; but not many have seen a collection—the Herschel by the side of the Carlyle, the profile under which Mr. Watts wrote "Divine," near the early Joachim and the beautiful Mrs. Duckworth as "Stella." Mrs. Cameron photographed a certain group of her friends again and again, but it is to be wished that she had made a wider inclusion. All the distinguished men and women of the sixties ought to have been studied by her, placed in the light, the attitude of her strangely noble and classic choice. But she was bent less upon making portraits than upon making photographs with some of the qualities of great paintings, and she looked for beauty, whether of age or of youth, and she took only the beautiful for her sitters. She had a romantic and Tennysonian fancy and made of beautiful men and women groups to illustrate the "Idylls of the King," more or less appropriately. But, sentiment apart, she was a true artist and though she worked with a mechanical instrument, that instrument was in a hand possessed of style, and through it looked the eye that might have been a great painter's. It was chiefly by means of shadow and light that she moulded the forms of her groups, her majestic heads and hands, and masses of drapery. But she had also a singular sense of what is essential, calm, and perdurable in character. She so placed, so saw, the head of Tennyson, for example, that no painter has quite reached the seriousness and dignity of her mere photograph. By some vigilance, some understanding, and some selection she found, here and in other cases, an aspect of face or figure that a Venetian painter would have honoured. The exhibition is a representative one, and well chosen.

The exhibition which has been opened this week in the Whitechapel Art Gallery proves that the East-end hardly needs now to go beyond its own borders to produce a show worth visiting, the output of the local art clubs being almost sufficient. In no centre of working class population has there ever been quite such an art exhibition, with the great majority of the pictures the work of the labouring masses. The original suggestion of such an experiment came from Toynbee Hall, which, of course, has its Arts Students' Club, as well as its many other instruments of culture. The timorous and tentative aspect of the effort soon disappeared after the scheme became widely known, with the result that the hanging committee, consisting of such experts as Mr. Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A., Mr. T. R. Albitt, Mr. Windsor Fry, Mr. H. F. W. Ganz, and Mr. Sydney P. Hall, had fully a thousand works to select from contributed by about half a dozen local sketching clubs and art students elsewhere. Five hundred were chosen, and the result now spread on the ample walls of the Whitechapel Art Gallery is a glowing testimony to the talent that has been awakened by this Renaissance of the East End. It has all the modesty of amateur art, with here and there a flash of surpassing excellence. The whole exhibition is a revelation of what the mechanic with artistic impulses can accomplish in his leisure hours under proper guidance. Water colour is the favourite medium, and the variety of subjects is endless. Even the slums of Whitechapel reveal picturesque nooks in some of the studies. The only condition imposed on the contributors was the condition that the pictures must be framed ; otherwise the number of works sent in would have been legion—a circumstance which has its pathetic side.

The joining of forces of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and Mrs. Patrick Campbell last week had a certain theatrical significance which in all probability accounted for the packed house at the Vaudeville for Maeterlinck's "Pelleas et Melisande." So far as the representation of this mystic and peculiarly atmospheric dramatic fragment was concerned, it cannot be said that it gained from the coming together of these two artists who, so far as temperament goes, have much in common. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was not convincing as the love sick youth. True there was a certain physical and personal display which made one wonder at the amazing actress's vitality ; there was much art in the general conception, but the part after all is a dreamy and an introspective one. The tragedy at the end of the pathetic story is inevitable, but to be really effective Mme. Bernhardt must have a vigorous situation to deal with. Pelleas, in short, is a character that requires a subtlety out of the range of Mme. Bernhardt's art simply because she is a woman. The tragedy of Pelleas is a thing quite apart from the tragedy of Phedre. Would that we could have seen her in the latter masterpiece.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, on the other hand, is almost an ideal Melisande. The note of intense pathos, of self abandonment is struck at the beginning when she moans by the fountain in the wood. There is something of a childlike simplicity, the flavour of a fairy story in both the character and the play, and this Mrs. Campbell grasps and interprets to the full. On this occasion her French, though quite fluent, was a drawback. No doubt the audience was able to understand her French far more easily than the speech of her associates; but this very quality stamped it as not quite genuine. It was French, not so much with an English accent, but with English emphasis. A further acquaintance with Maeterlinck's dainty, piece of poetry confirms the impression that the atmosphere, after all, is best conjured up by reading. The constant shifting of scenes is a distraction. Certain incidents, such as the toying of Pelleas with Melisande's long hair, lose their significance when presented realistically by a woman hanging her head out of a window; while that of the child held up by its father to spy upon the lovers, in itself a jarring note in the scheme, becomes, not as it should be, more intensely painful, but revolting. Gabriel Faure's music, none too well played, it must be said, deserves praise for its poetic import. Its value is naturally discounted by its well nigh unavoidable comparison with Wagner's Tristan and Isolde, but the genius of the composer is shown by his following out a totally different plan both as to structure and treatment of his representative themes. For the rest, the excellent acting of M. Decoeur as Goland stood out by reason of its force and sincerity.

This is the age of prodigies. Something over a hundred years ago, the same idea of the value of the prodigy had captured the intelligence of our ancestors. One after another the wonderful youngsters come up for critical appreciation. Von Vecsey—that finished artist—has now found something of a rival in Florizel von Reuter. Von Reuter commands more resources than Vecsey—he is more widely learned, he knows more of the various schools of music; he is a composer, and he is a conductor of no mean ability. Nevertheless, there is this to be said, that at times he has a distinct tendency towards a sharpness in his playing, a fault which Mozart declared to be almost incurable. This fault, however, shows itself very rarely, and may well be due to nervousness. As a composer, Von Reuter appears in a much more extraordinary guise. Here he, in some ways, seems to parallel the achievements of Mozart in his early youth. It will shortly become no extraordinary fact to state that Mozart was only eleven when he composed this or that opera; for Von Reuter has written a Symphony at the same age, and has had the daring and the courage to conduct that Symphony in public. It has been suggested that the boy has had help in the scoring of the work. Ungracious as the suggestion is, it at all events pays a tribute of the highest order to his talent. We refuse entirely to believe that there is any truth in that suggestion.

Von Vecsey has conquered us by his amazing gifts and at the Queen's Hall on Saturday the Queen was present to say farewell to this most wonderful of wonder children. For the first time here he had the proper accompaniment to his concertos in an orchestra—the excellent London Symphony Orchestra, conducted on this occasion by Mr. Charles Williams. Now that this prodigy-season is over, a comparison between the children—one had almost written victims—is inevitable. For assurance, ease of execution, and above all, breadth of style, Von Vecsey must be accorded the palm. If his progress during the next five years is anything like that he has already made, the result will be a violinist such as the world has never yet seen. For general musical temperament Von Reuter and May Harrison tie for the second place. Paula Hegner should develop into a fine pianist, and Sybil Keymer has gifts far beyond the ordinary English child. Stefi Geyer has not as yet been heard except in private, and as she is said to be nearly sixteen she hardly comes under the same category. With one and all of these, from Vecsey downwards, the best thing for their art and for their future is that they may retire into absolute quiet for some time to come; and for each of them their earnest friends and truest admirers will echo Joachim's prayer breathed over little Vecsey that they may be preserved for the full attainment of that which they all so richly promise.

The first production in England of Messenet's opera, "Salome," was given on Wednesday night at Covent Garden. Whether the work, for many reasons, is likely to be popular in this country is obviously a matter open to question. To begin with, it really deals with the mission of St. John the Baptist, although the whole scenario is bodily removed to Ethiopia, and it dwells in its dramatic scheme upon many details which even to the most ordinary mind seem not quite right to be put upon the stage. Whatever one may think of the so-called "Precursor" of Christianity, one does not as a rule go out of one's way to make him a figure in which love and all the passions of life struggle with a great and noble aim. Still we have to deal with the opera upon its own merits, and we are bound to say that there is a great deal of singular musical beauty in the whole score. M. Massenet has woven a kind of lyric poem in music which, although on one or two sides it is, perhaps, a little sickly-sweet, is, nevertheless, direct, sincere, and full of melody. Its every characteristic is extremely French, so French indeed that it takes away for the moment all the suggestions of profaneness to which we have already alluded. As far as may be, he persuades one that the story is among those which are almost ridiculously presentable upon any stage; only a Frenchman could have done that, a Frenchman possessed of the high talents of M. Messenet. The love of Salome for Jean and the jealous fury of Hesatoade are distinguished in an extremely delicate manner; further than this one perhaps would not say that M. Massenet has built up here a high style of dramatic characterisation; what is sung by one might very well be sung by another of the characters without disturbing the dramatic effect of the music—and this is, in a moving drama, where much depends upon the separation of character from character, upon the sharp outlining of every particular situation in its most essential necessity.

Still one listens to this music with a distinct sense of pleasure, even if it does lack the spirits of characterisation. For M. Massenet's orchestration is, for the most part, delicious, and he has not stinted himself in any respect, thereby following in the footsteps of Berlioz, of every delicate method of conveying his own personal expression, even though, as we have said, he has failed in particular characterisation. With this limitation the opera may really be described as brilliant and beautiful, even though the subject of it may be to many intensely disagreeable. Oddly enough—but this may be owing to an occasional similarity of subject—the opera at times brings one keen reminiscences of "Aida." The same deliberate ballets, the same idea of the scene in a prison, the same oriental gorgeousness permeate the two works; but one only has to listen in order to observe the extraordinary and amazing difference between the French man and the Italian in treating the same ideas from the musical point of view. Messenet, although he uses quite a sufficiency, of brass, does not intrude it violently upon you many of his effects, though dealing with large situations are altogether delicate and quietly impressive; nevertheless, he contrives to surround the gorgeous picture of his libretto with a distinct and definite atmosphere. Verdi on the other hand treats his music like a giant who cares little for the small details. Where the Frenchman halts, and after a pause discovers the exact phrase he would have the Italian with an almost fearful directness, makes no hesitation at all about getting at the heart of his musical theme. Messenet creates a status where Verdi builds a pyramid. It is not necessary to pursue the matter further although the contrast is extremely interesting; but there will be found many points which in the two scores will provoke much interest by reason of the musical character of the two men when set side by side by way of comparison.

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THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—You have rendered a service to the public by publishing the letter of your correspondent "A Graduate," who has raised the pertinent question as to the advisability of appointing men already in service and in receipt of fat salaries to the post of Secretary to the David Sassoon Reformatory, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Baba Lakshuman. I am not in a position to speak with authority of the qualifications either of Mr. Baba or his predecessors. Neither do I exactly know whether Mr. Baba's predecessors were 'whole-time servants' or used to perform the duties of the Secretary during their leisure hours as the late Mr. Baba did. I have only to point out that the post has been for some years past a "sinecure," and the preserve for people already drawing large salaries in Government service. Even this time, men already in Government and Municipal service have come forward as candidates and been moving heaven and earth to have Mr. Baba's case made a precedent; and if one may judge from the activity of the applicants, who did not omit to attack even the cool recesses of Poona, it may be safely predicted that there is a likelihood of the example being followed this time too. In all about 40 candidates are in the running for the appointment from retired officers down to a clerk in the Municipal Heath Office drawing Rs. 70 per mensen. The convassing carried on by these candidates is so brisk and the influence brought to bear so great that one cannot venture to foretell the result of the canvassing with anything like precision. Leaving alone, the retired officers who have at least long experience and the record of past service on high salaries to back them up, I would ask with what audacity could a Municipal clerk drawing Rs. 70 or so per mensem come forward to apply for an extra appointment involving one or two hours' work and carrying with it an honorarium of Rs. 125 per month. How would you stigmatise the "amiableness" of the worthy gentleman—longing to be "all things to all men"—who had the boldness to recommend the Municipal clerk to one of the Members of the Committee? The privilege of high position, however acquired, could never be more sadly abused. The time is come when the public should raise its voice against this pernicious use of high position, and gentlemen having such appointments in their gift should consider the 'use of influence' as a disqualification. In this case however, I am confident the Committee appointed to select a competent candidate will not allow themselves to be swayed by the influence brought to bear upon them, but will make a suitable selection without fear of frown or hope of favour. They may be surely counted upon to make the appointment on the merits of the applicant and try to secure efficiency and economy. However, I only crave leave to suggest to them that they should once for all set aside the old precedent and broaden the range of the duties of the secretary and make it a "full-time" appointment, so that adequate return may be obtained for the high salary that is paid. Though I have not the privilege of being a graduate, I cannot but feel for the sorrows of the graduates, who after four or five years of severe trials and struggles in the college, have now to go a begging in search of employment. I would therefore appeal to the good sense and sympathies of the members to reserve the post for Graduates of the local University, and I am sure, graduate will gladly accept it on a starting salary of Rs 75 rising to Rs. 125 in 5 years. Thereby the committee will not only introduce efficiency into the management of the Institution, but will also secure economy.—Yours &c,

July 26 S. M. D.

COLLAPSE OF A SCAFFOLDING.

CORONER'S INQUIRY RESUMED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday evening, Mr. J. M. Payne, Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry, relating to the death of Mankibai woman, a labourer aged 25, who, on the 14th instant, fell off a bamboo scaffolding attached to a building in course of construction in Rajapur Street, off Frere Road, and died on the morning of the 16th instant. Superintendent Grennan with Inspector Jones appeared on behalf of the police. Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared on behalf of Visram Bapu and Visram Maiaji, the sub-contractors concerned in the construction of the premises.

Mr. Nowroji H. Katrak, L. C. E., A. M. I. C. E., Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, A and B. Wards, Bombay Municipality gave details of material measurements, and position of the scaffolding on the north side. He said one end of exhibit X 1 the bamboo must have been about ten and a half inches in the wall, to judge of it from certain brick marks and scratches. Two of the ledger bamboos were cracked, one very badly. The scaffolding was of an ordinary type used for the building of hundreds of four or five storyed houses in the town. A first class scaffolding was constructed of rafters; a second class one, of rafters and bamboos. These two classes of scaffoldings were used in the construction of large stone buildings. For the purposes of of this particular building, the scaffolding was of sufficient strength. He attributed the cause of its fall to the failure of the two parallel ledgers, causing a portion to sag, and dragging out the exhibit X 1 from the wall, and precipitating the boards attached to them. The action of the horizontal pole XI when it sagged and came out of the position, would make the scaffolding recede from its position at the top.

Mr. R. J. Kent, Executive Engineer, Presidency, who had given his evidence at the last hearing was further examined. In the course of his evidence, he said it would not be possible for exhibit XI to sag. It could not sag to the extent of coming out of the wall, assuming that the vertical poles remained vertical and XI had a bearing of ten and a half inches. His theory as to how the accident occurred was, firstly, in consequence of the vertical pole not having been tied to the building, and secondly of the putlog not having been tied to the wall, a heavy weight coming upon the putlog, would cause the vertical to bulge outward, and leave the putlog from its bearing on the wall. The effect of the adjacent putlog would help in forcing the vertical to bulge. It would act directly on the ledger, which would directly act on the vertical. Witness had no experience of scaffoldings in Bombay; he had in upcountry—Karachi and Poona. As a general rule where bamboos were used for scaffoldings, they were tied to the wall, which was not done in this case. He was in Bombay for the last four months and had seen scaffoldings in the native town, but did not make a close examination of them as he had done in this instance. It was no part of his duty to examine scaffoldings of private houses. He did not know what the general practice was as to the tying of the verticals to the walls, but he had seen them tied in five or six cases. In his opinion the tying should be done. He had seen putlogs tied to door or window frames. But where there were no such frames, he did not know what was generally done in Bombay to connect them with the walls.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, July 22.

104th Wellesley's Rifles—2nd Lieut R C G Pollock, Worcesterskire Reg, attached 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a double Co Officer, dated 2nd July

104th Wellesley's Rifles—Capt G Bailey, double Co Officer, to be pro tem 2nd double Co Commander, vice Major W C Walton, seconded

121st Pioneers—Lieut J C Hathornthwaite, double Co Officer to be Quarter-Major, dated 14th June

120th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis—2nd Lieut S Usher, Unattached List, to be double Co Officer, dated 7th July

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, 2nd Lieut G E Bruce, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, on being transferred to the 53rd Sikhs, is struck off the strength of the Bo Command, dated 14th July

The following postings are ordered—Capt J P Benn From No 72 Co R G A To No 55 Co R G A, on promotion Capt W L Campell From No 55 Co R G A to No 82 Co R G A and Lieut B H H Brown from No 3 Mountain Battery R G A to No 4 Co to R GA

The undermentioned Officers have passed in Q (l) of the examination as to Tactical Fitness for Command—Major D S Buist, 29th Lancers Major J A Houison-Craufurd, 117th Pioneers and Major W Ayerst, 122nd Rajputana Infantry

The following Officers from the Madras Command have been detailed to attend the next Course of Garrison Instruction commencing at Poona on the 9th Aug Lieut A D Bell, 4th Hussars Lieut E D Raymond, 1st Battalion, Essex Regt Capt J L Orr, 2th Deccan Horse Lieut J A Bald, 61st Pioneers and Capt H G T Costley, 65th Carnatic Light Infantry

The undermentioned Officers have passed in the language and test specified Lieut Hughes, G R West India Regt, attached 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regt Lower standard Urdu Poona 4th July 2nd Lieut Garrad, F L D 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regt Lower standard Urdu Poona 4th July and Lieut Wilcet, H S N Supply and Transport Corps Lower standard Urdu Poona 4th July

The undermentioned Officer have been permitted by H M's Sec of State for India to return to duty:—Capt H W Cotham 32nd Lancers and Lieut-Col W B Piers 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs—10th Infantry—Capt C S Fellows for one year Pension service twelfth year commenced 1st Nov 1903.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate—10th Infantry—2nd Lieut H S Turnbull for nine months Pension service third year commenced 18th Jan

The undermentioned Departmental Officer with Honorary Rank is granted leave in India on medical certificate—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieut T A Goodwin Sub-Engineer Military Works Service for six months.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave by H M's Sec of State for India—Lieut A F H S Simpson 94th Russell's Infantry crossed the Russian Frontier for a period of study 23rd May Lieut C W A Holmes 116th Mahrattas, for three months, on medical certificate 2nd Lieut A Forbes 128th Pioneers, for three months, on medical certificate and Major W Ricketts I M S on private affairs, till 7th Oct in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order No 297 of 1904.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The "Gujerati" says regarding the Exhibition to be held in connection with the next Indian Congress: The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee have issued the prospectus of the Exhibition to be held in December next by the Indian National Congress for 1904. It takes a brief historical retrospect of the circumstances under which flourishing Indian industries were sacrificed by England by the imposition of prohibitory duties upon Indian fabrics and points out how the application of steam power has hastened the work of destruction. It further points out what steps have been taken to arrest the course of this downward movement by the establishment of institutions like the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay, and the Kala Bhavan in Baroda. But the Excise and Fiscal policy imposed by the legislature are yet powerful causes that act prejudicially upon the steady devolopment of the mill industry in India. The organization of Exhibitions is one of the means for stimulating the industrial progress of the country, and the Exhibitions organized in connection with the Congress have the same end in view. Hitherto they have been purely industrial in their character. This time it is intended, as is pointed out in the prospectus, to add a new feature. The Exhibition of Agricultural implements and to a certain extent of agricultural products will, it is announced, receive special attention. This is as it should be.

LORD CURZON IN A NEW LIGHT.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes:—Slowly the truth as to the character of Lord Curzon's administration is coming to the surface in the columns of the independent British Press. The "Speaker" observes in its issue of 25th June that his home coming was arranged with scrupulous attention to effect. From Dover to London the public was kept supplied with the minutest record of his movement and engagements. Of course it was anticipated. Lord Curzon all through had played on the Indian stage with an eye to effect, namely, to attract the ignorant British on the other side of the English Channel. "A friendly Press," proceeds our contemporary, "has sung his praises in rapturous strains, and the impression has been sedulously created that India's salvation depends upon Lord Curzon. One need not pause to inquire how much of this cascade of panegyric has issued from the fountain head." No. We are all aware of the source of the symphonious cascade.

A PARLIAMENT FOR INDIA.

Referring to a suggestion of the "Indian Mirror' of Calcutta that at the next Congress meeting, a resolution should be passed asking for a Parliament for India, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: The Calcutta paper seems to think that no sooner the demand for a Parliament is made by the Indians, than the British Government, out of shame, will be obliged to grant it. The Congress has been asking for a thousand and one things all these years from the Government without anything like success. But the agitation carried on under improved method as suggested by Mr. William Digby, is supposed to possess some charm about it to induce the Government to grant at once certain rights and privileges which has hitherto been withheld from the people of this country. The question is whether India is at present so far advanced in political culture as to deserve a Parliament of her own? Local self Government in India has not yet so far proved a great success. It is more or less a failure in the Districts. It has also failed in Calcutta and Madras, where the Government considered it advisable, in the interest of the cities, to change the constitution of the Municipal Government and it would have proved an equal failure in Bombay, were it not for the presence in the Corporation of a few veterans, who have done and are doing their best to preserve the power and the prestige of that body. There is a long time yet before India can have a Parliament of her own.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Noticing a recent decision of the Bombay High Court in favour of Dr. Sukhia, a member of the Corporation, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" states:—Dr. Sukhia is undoubtedly a man of public spirit. If other ratepayers would follow his example and appeal to the highest tribunal whenever justice is miscarried in the Magisterial Courts, we are sure a great deal of the present intolerable zoolum will be abated. The Magistrates themselves will be on their good behaviour under the dread of the corrective which may be administered by the High Court. The Municipal underlings will think twice and thrice before they make mendacious reports, the heads of departments will know their duty better than they seem to know at present, and above all the Chief Executive will himself see that there are always two sides to a case and that if he is to earn reputation for justice and impartiality he ought to be extremely careful how he relies on the reports of his subordinates. In this way the municipal zoolum plague which now so widely afflicts many a house-owner will be stamped out and the Municipality will not fear that evil reputation which it now enjoys and will not stink in the nostrils of all justice loving and law abiding people.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 28.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1296—Bhaishunker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Luxmishunker Daeshunker and another K B Mehta and P R and K—Part heard
1337—Nanu H and Co—Yacoobhai Mahomed Sajun vs Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and others—Tyabji D and Co and Nanu H and Co
1264—Thakurdas and Co—Ayshabai binte Cassumbhey and another vs the Municipal Commissioner and others—Crawford B and Co and Sorabji and J
1294—Bhaishunker K and G Jaskorebai widow vs Jechand Kapurchand and another Mulla and M
1296—Bhaishunker K and G—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Premji Daramsey and others—Nanu and H

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

124-04—In person—Shaik Mobideen vs Mahomed Hoosein Banatwalla—Inperson—partheard
Commercial Causes.
270-01—Kanga and P—Madhowpersad Ramgopal vs Mohunlal Hurpatlal—Payne and Co
712-00—Muljee D and K—Ram Kissondas Bal Kissondas and others vs Ramjidas Dejabdas and others—Payne and Co
Long Causes.
635-03—Mantri B N—Harichandra Yeshwant and another vs Franklin Hercules Athaide and others—Diksnit and D and—Inperson—a pauper and M M,
612-01—Mulla and M—Ramjee Doongersey vs Naranjee Haribhai and another vs S B and Noble
478-03—Crawford B and Co—Kaderbhoy Essoofally vs Ismailjee Essoof and others
704-32—Balkrishna V N and K—For a pauper Fatmaboo widow and others vs N C Macleod and others—In person and Wadia G and Co
548-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Khalizabai widow vs Hajee G Hajee Currim
293,04—Madhewji and V—Velavahoo widow vs Bai Bachoobai—Cragie L and O.
622-01—Matubhoy J and M—Ambaram Shivlal and others vs Dayabhai Heerachand and others—Mulla and M.
511-03—Bicknell M and M—Choonilal Dalji vs Sidney Mac Causland and others—Payne and C.
235 03—Payne and Co—Rao Bahadur Ellopa Ballaram vs The Currimbhoy Mills Co Limited—Thakurdas and Co.
562-03—Thakurdas and Co—Rukhmabai widow and others vs Balvantrao Bapoo and others—Ardeser H. D. and Co and Maganlal J and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.
For Judgment on Motion.

370 02—Tyabjee D and Co—Joosub Hajee Mahomed Jooma and others vs Issack Fuckir Mahomed and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
Chamber Matter for Judgment.
216-02—K D Shroff—Shirinbai vs Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rowjee—Little and Co.
Testamentary Suit for Judgment.
3-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Parvatibai vs Liladhur Thackursey and another—Payne and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
217-04—Captain and V—Hajee Nurmahomed Cassum vs Gordhandas Raddhakisson—Ardeshir H D and Co.
129 04—Bhaishanker K and Co—Rao Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Jugmohundas Vundrowandas—Payne and Co—part heard.
198 04—Inperson—Jankibai widow vs Shumboo Pandoo and others—Balkrishna V N K.
204-04—Payne and Co—Samchand Jeewachand vs Lakmidas Nagirdas and others—In person.
471 01—Tyabjee D and Co—Mowjibhai Berjee and another vs Mahomed Mooljee and—Edgel w G and W.
598-01—Likshit D and S—Purshotum Vishram Mowjee vs Cursondas Hurgowandas and others—Munsuklal J and H and T and Co.
523-95—Shamrao M—Wanabai vs Godavaribai and another Payne and Co—D D Romer.
419-03—Matubhai J and M—John M Grie and other vs Kusondas Karamsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co
677-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Fduljee Warden and another vs Dayabhai Tapidas Varajdas—B and Raveavaya
51-00—Umwalla and Co—Shaik Chand bin Shaik Bala Saheb vs Laxomon Pana Bhoir and another—Maganlal J and G
130-03—In person—Gugonnath Vithoba vs Ramkrishna Alias Ramchandra Juggonath—Madhow and V
120-03—Payne and Co—Keku Kooseal and nnother vs Perozsho Shapoorji—Mulla and M
53-04—In person—a pauper—Jankebai and other vs Bhagirathibai widow and another—In person
573—03—Tayabjee D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghjee Luckmidas—Edgelow G and W
58-80—In person—Rookbiaboo vs Ismailjee Mahomedally and another—M B and Chotia—Payne and Co.
175-02—Matubhai J and M—Chumlal Tribhowann and others vs Ujambai widow and others—Smetham B and N and E G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.
Suits hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

669-00—Payne and Co—Fidaally Abdulally Nizam vs Secretary of State for India in Council—J G Bowen—Part heard
Short Causes.
174-04—Umwalla and P—Bomanji Bezonji Palkevalla vs Cooverbai widow and others—Part heard
Long Causes.
324-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Bai Vaziboo widow vs Hussonally Dawoodji—R and P Mehta—Part heard

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The reason of the universality in Russia of the peculiar order of Byzantine image-pictures, known as ikons, is that these symbols represent, as no other objects can, the fact that the Russian's religion enters into all his life's interests. There are no iconoclasts in Russia—the ikon is too holy a thing. A Russian who cares nothing at all for the ordinary restraints of morality, or who is more or less drunk with "vodka" every day of his life, will most scrupulously and regularly attend church many times a week, and will devoutly make obeisance to every ikon he comes across all the day long. He would imagine himself accursed otherwise. Crucifixes are little used in Russia, ikons taking their place.—"Daily Dispatch."

The "Telegraph" prints a story of Mr. Justice Wills, who is said to contemplate retirement. It is said that on one occasion, after giving a decision as an arbitrator, he came to the conclusion that his award was unjust, and straightway sent to the defeated litigant a cheque for the amount in dispute.

Mme. Bernhardt (says "M. A. P.") has had what is probably the greatest experience of all tragediennes in the simulation of suicide. Her deaths by self administered poison total up roughly to ten thousand she has jumped into the scenic artist's Seine over seven thousand times, she has sent over five thousand bullets into her head from a revolver, and nealy the same number of dagger has the great actress to the inexpressible sorrow of intemperately sympathetic spectators plunged deep down into the chiffon at the side of her bodice. At a reception one night at Mr. L. Rothschild's a lady asked Mme. Bernhardt if she really kept a coffin at her house in Paris. Certainly answered the actress with a smile; and so would you if you were the Morgue's most constant customer!"

Just now, when all loyal citizens of Liverpool are looking forward with pleasure to the visit of the King and Queen, it is interesting to note, says the "Liverpool Daily Post," how our rival, Manchester, is attempting to make the best of things. Last week saw the arrival at Belle Vue of a stately giraffe, and, naturally, under the circumstances an event of so much importance cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. In fact, a leading article has been devoted to the subject in the columns of a Manchester contemporary.

A man named Burness, condemned to be electrocuted at Ossining, U. S., for the murder of a sea captain in New York, sent for the warden of the prison, and asked him if there would be any objection if he sold his body, as he wanted to get some money to pay his debts. The warden told him that he could not sanction the sale, because the law says that the body of a murderer, if not claimed by the relatives, must be destroyed.

George Wesley, a tailor of Austin Texas, makes a speciality of pressing men's clothing. He has placed just outside his store door a liquor barrel, painted green, and painted in bold black letters on the barrel is the following:—

For Men
Only.
Stand in Our
Barrel While
We Press Your
Pants
For 15 Cents.

—"Tailor and Cutter.'

A company recently formed is, it is stated, endeavouring to obtain a concession for constructing an electric railway between Hamburg and Berlin. The distance between the two cities is about 180 miles, and the object of the promoters is to create a service which will complete the journey in eighty minutes, with a ten-minutes' service during certain hours. A triple track is to be laid, one as a reserve, and the line has to pass either above or beneath all other railways, roads, canals, etc., level crossings being entirely out of the question. The cost is estimated at £7,500,000.

Herr Reiser, a German dentist whose hobby is palaeontology, has, from a study of a number of prehistoric skulls, come to somewhat remarkable conclusions. Unlike most other observers, he holds that dental troubles were largely prevalent among our forbears of the stone and bronze ages, the incisors being in many cases worn away to the root. The "dining-room furniture" of primeval man, says a medical paper, was, in fact, in Herr Reiser's experience, as scanty and dialapidated as it is in his civilised descendant. He says he has found traces of filing on teeth which he examined, from which he infers that there were dentists in prehistoric times.

From New York "Life": "To-morrow." said Scheherezade, "we shall journey in mind across many seas to the beautiful city of St. Louis. The title of our story shall be 'Ali Baba and the Forty Hotel-Keepers.

From a lady belonging to one of the first families in Russia I hear (says "Vanity Fair") that the Tsar as well as all the members of his Court, are devoted adherents to spiritualism, and that Nicholas II. never does anything without having first consulted the spirits. A certain French lady, a noted spiritualist, had at one time the most wonderful influence over the Tsar and Tsaritsa. This lady was consulted on all momentous occasions, and many of the acts of the Tsar, which have seemed so contradictory, and which have puzzled the world, were carried out at her advice, or, as she told his Majesty, by the advice of the spirits. The Tsar is naturally a very devout man, and has always been inclined to believe in the supernatural.

Here is a pen-picture of Rae, the bone-setter, as the Manchester Guardian's interviewer saw him:—The bone doctor is a tall, broad shouldered middle-aged man with a shrewd, kindly face. He has the high cheek bones, the prominent nose, and the short beard which are so often the characteristics of the Lowland Scot. In this case the beard, as well as the hair upon the temples are fast turning grey; and the cheeks are slightly sunken, as though the man were fagged out and needed a rest.

At the Pan-Presbyterian Conference in Liverpool it was stated that adherents to the Presbyterian faith throughout the world number from twenty to twenty five millions. Since 1889 the Church income had increased nearly a million and three-quarters annually.

A good story is going the rounds of the clubs with reference to a certain well-known literary man of Irish nationality. Some time ago this author (says "To-day") changed his faith, and wrote a letter to the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, informing him of the fact that he had ceased to be a Roman Catholic. Whereupon he received a typewritten reply, stating that the Archbishop was glad to hear that—— —had entered the Protestant fold, and that he might now draw on the Diocesan Coal and Blanket Fund to the extent of thirty shillings.

Lady collectors in France, as in England, generally devote their attention to silver, china, fans, and lace. But Madame Anna Thibaud, a well-known Parisian singer, has chosen another branch of art as her speciality. She collects table bells, such as were in use before the days of electricity. These sonnettes, none of which are more than five inches in height, are infinitely varied in their character. They represent (says "The Connoisseur") feminine costumes of every period within the last four hundred years. Some are caricatures of well known historical personages; others are finely engraved works of art, pure and simple.

The opening of the new Market Hall in Leeds by Mr. Gerald Balfour recently, which was fixed for twelve o'clock exactly, was marked by an amusing incident. The large clock in the centre of the market was so manipulated that it should strike the hour immediately on the guest taking their seats. Mr. Balfour, accompanied by the civic fathers, arrived, however, nearly half an hour late. The clock had its duty to perform, and it meant to do it. As the guest took their seats it boldly clanged out the hour—twenty-five minutes late.

Mr. W. J. Price, M.P. for Norfolk and a Radical, is doing astounding execution with a laugh which he has just introduced into scientific debate in the House of Commons. It is used against Ministers, and notably against the Premier. Ensconced on a back bench, behind the rear-rank Radicals, the hon. member is using his wonderful gift apparently upon the principle that nothing kills like ridicule. Mr. Lyttelton's answers about beri-beri and Mr. Balfour's explanation with regard to business are met by this decisive outburt. It rises (says the "North Mail") like an octave above, the clash of sound and has been described as a steam sirem voiced by a gramaphone

A legacy received by the British and Foreign Bible Society recalls an interesting literary association. The late Mrs. Henrietta Mary McOubrey has left £1,000, "to the London Bible Society, in remembrance of the great interest my dear father, George Henry Borrow, took in the success of the great work for the benefit of mankind." That brilliant "amateur of letters," George Borrow, was for some years in the service of the Bible Society. He edited the Manchu New Testament, and supervised its production at St. Petersburg, after which he spent some five years as the society's agent in Spain. To that experience we owe his delightful books, "The Bible in Spain" and "The Gipsies of Spain." It was through the society that Borrow first gained a footing in literature.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London.

Debility

Perhaps you eat enough, yet you do not get much benefit from your food. You keep thin and weak; are tired all the time, and your nerves are in a bad way. Why not strengthen your digestion and get rid of your debility?

Read these words from Mrs. E. G. Munro, of Coburg, Victoria. Mrs. Munro also sends her photograph.

"I suffered greatly with indigestion and debility for a long time. Sleep did not refresh me, and I was in a very bad state. One of my friends strongly recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after a good deal of hesitation I made up my mind to try it. To my great surprise, I had not taken one-half a bottle before I felt greatly improved in every way. I only took three bottles, and I can now honestly say that I am entirely free from all of my old troubles, and consider myself perfectly cured. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is certainly a wonderful blood medicine."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

CAN YOU READ
TRUTH AT A GLANCE?
THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

THE NEW TREAD IS A GUARANTEE THAT YOU ARE GETTING GENUINE
DUNLOP TYRES
EQUALLY GOOD FOR
CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CARS.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WE SEND ON APPROVAL
and guarantee safe delivery
Highest grade Cycles fully warranted.
Latest Models £2.10 to £5.5.0
Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes.
CARRIAGE PAID to any port
Motor Cars and Motocycles
Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices.
Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept.
CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

WRITERS AND READERS.

WHEN the Unit Library was established to provide for the increasing demand of a great public for handy reprints of standard works it seemed that the era of cheapness must have reached its limit. For no one could deny that these well-printed, dainty little volumes gave the purchaser prodigious value for his money. But now the publishers announce that the library will be issued in future at a still lower price that is sixpence in paper covers or one shilling cloth bound. When one considers that some of the volumes run to as many as 520 pages, one wonders how there can be any profit on this undertaking. The latest addition to the series are Mme Campan's Memoirs of Marie Antoinette, the Poems of Richard Lovelace, Sternes Tristram Shandy and Michael Faraday's Chemical History of a Candle.

The same publishers have just issued an interesting work, outside the Unit Library, entitled Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects, by Chester Macnaghten. It contains a series of excellent addresses on ethical subjects given to the elder boys of the Rajkumar College Rajkot. As may be supposed, Mr. Macnaghten had to handle such subjects carefully when he was, addressing an audience of young Indian princes, who would have fiercely resented any criticism of native religions and ideals, and it is creditable to his judgment and skill that he was able to do so with success. It is interesting to learn that among the students of this cultured teacher was Prince Ranjitsinghji. After Mr. Macnaghten's death the addresses were published by Mr. John Murray, and this new edition, with some revision, takes the place of the former, which has been out of print for some years.

Many students and literary men will regret to learn that one of the most valuable works of reference compiled annually will be discontinued. This is the "Index to Periodicals," issued in connection with the Review of "Reviews," under the admirable editorship of Miss Hetherington. It seems to have been an expensive compilation, appealing to but a limited class, for it is stated that the publishers have lost at least £5,000 over its production.

Among the few works of fiction announced for issue this month is a novel by John Patrick Le Poer, entitle "A Modern Legionary." It is a story of the Foreign Legion of the French Army, and the young Irishman who tells the tale has many exciting adventures in Algeria and Tonquin, seeing plenty of fighting in both places, the battles are described from the point of view of the man in the ranks, and it is said to contain a picture of the life of a soldier on active service such as could only be given by one who has actually seen all that is described. The story is based upon fact from first to last.

A new volume, entitled "Prevention of Diseases of Armies in the Field," by Major Caldwell, issued from the press of Messrs. Balliere, Tindall and Cox, has just been awarded the Parkes Memorial Prize of 75 guinieas and a bronze medal. It is to be hoped that it will get into the hands of those who are fighting the most terrible but generally unrecorded battels now taking place in the Far East.

Mr. John Lane announces the publication a new novel by Miss Valentina Hawtrey entitled "Perronelle." It is a story of mediæval Paris opening in the year 1,400 and deals with a young wife's experiences of love and matrimony in days when a girl was handed over as a chattel to her husband. Miss Hawtry has already given proof of sympathy with mediæval sentiment in her translation of The Life of St. Mary Magdalen from the Italian of an unknown fourteenth-century writer,

Among the interesting books announced in Mr. T. Fisher Unwin's autumn list is the autobiography of Arminus Vambery, Professor of Oriental Languages at Budapest. It is entitled "The Story of My Struggles," and tells an exceptionally romantic tale. Vambery's most famous feat was his great journey through Central Asia. For this he adopted the dress of a Dervish, and travelled to Khiva with a herd of fanatics who, had they discovered him, would have torn him to pieces. Few men have been so closely connected with leading men and women. Vambery had a personal friendship with the last three Sultans of Turkey, and the last two Shahs of Persia. He was held in high respect by Queen Victoria, and King Edward recently conferred upon him the Victorian Order. A remarkable characteristic of Vambery is his Anglophilism. He is one of the few leading men on the Continent who have taken the British side in international questions.

The life of a brilliant and adventurous French lady will be recalled by a volume shortly to appear by Miss Catherine Bearne, entitled "A Leader of Society at Napoleon's Court." Laura Permon was connected with both the old and the new regime, and spent her childhood amongst the storms and terrors of the great Revolution, her youth in wild, reckless gaiety of the Imperial Court, and her later years in the artistic and literary circles of Rome and Paris after the Restoration. Impetuous, affectionate, courageous, extravagant, she was always charming, while her intimacy with Napoleon and his family, her friendship with celebrated persons of all parties and of different nationalities, and the alternate perils and splendours of her lot read more like a romance than true history.

"The Eternal Son of God and the Human Sonship," a new volume of sermons by the late Dr. Alexander Mackennal, is published this week by Mr. A. H. Stockwell.—A series illustrated records of antiquarian research will shortly be issued by Mr. Elliot Stock, commencing with Old Ingleborough; or Talks by the Lonedale Hermit, by Mr. Herbert M. White. —Messrs. Macmillan state that The Crossing, by Winston Churchill, is having a great success, and that the snbscription for it is almost double that of The Cruiser at its first appearance.—Sartorial experts and devotees of fashion should be attracted by the title of a new work shortly to be issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. The Divine Idea for Human Dress will endeavour to interpret the teaching of Scripture regarding the proper dress of men and women. It will probably arouse some controversy.—In September a new book by Miss Kate Douglas Wiggin with the assistance of three friends, will be published under the title of The Affair at the Inn.

The centenaries of Nathaniel Hawthorne and George Sand, falling respectively on July 1 and July 5, make a week of literary reminiscence. In George Sand's case some might suggest that a more appropriate occasion for commemoration would be the date of the determining disagreement with M. Dudevant, which drew from her the lyrical cry of the femme incomprise and launched her on her career as author and emancipatress of her sex. She was not only an emancipatress of women but also an emancimatrix of men, said Heine, with a playful allusion to her triumphant carrying off of Musset from his mother's house. The feminist movement has progressed mightily in our country, as in hers, since the date when 'Indiana' startled our fathers. Yet notwithstanding her revolutionary sentiment and the company she kept with ragged "reds" in art and politics, which so disconcerted the Brownings when they visited her, she had the typical virtues of the French bourgeoisie. It was her regularities, not her irregularities, that distress Musset, while her correspondence with that tormented giant Flaubert exhibits her generous soul and sound sense as bonne camarade in the most amiable light. Heine commended her classic beauty, comparing her to her advantage with the Venus of Milo. She was not nearly so old, he said.

Canon Ainger was not, as we know, final editor of Charles Lamb (the fuss about finality, indeed, is at best a fad), but he had the final grace of the Elian editor— delicacy and sympathy; and all true Elians will welcome gratefully the edition—final so far as his editorship can go—of Lamb's Letters, just issued in Messrs. Macmillan's Eversley Series. This edition contains the letters not included in the original Eversley edition, but added in the firm's edition de luxe of Lamb's works, and furthermore contains about twenty hitherto unpublished letters addressed to John Rickman. These alone make these volumes essential to every Elian library, for they are in the most characteristic Elian vein—unique and inimitable. Carnon Ainger, by the way, says somewhat pointedly that the collection is not "complete." He ventures to submit that it is a disrespect to a writer's memory and an affront to his readers to include notes of three lines long containing an invitation to supper.

Hawthorne's literary virtues were of the cloistered kind that land themselves much less naturally to ceremonial celebration. Perhaps one should hesitate to use an epithet with so many association with Catholicism of a genius that was essentially that of New England Puritanism convinced of sin. Even in Rome Hawthorne carried his New England air with him, and made the Faun in the Capitol a parable of the lost Eden.

ANOTHER decision of the Paris Courts suggests mixed reflection. A man is seldom a saint to his landlady, and the question arises—ought she to be penalised if she "gives him away"? French law decides that she ought. A young man, whose identity is not revealed by the reporters, became engaged to a young lady whose father seems to have deemed it worth while to gain a glimpse of the inner life of his prospective son-in-law. He accordingly called in a French "Slater's," The agency "pumped" the concierge, and the latter told stories which so shocked papa that he dismissed young scapegrace in the hackneyed formula of the melodrama of a past generation—"My daughter can never be yours." Burning for revenge, the rejected suitor sued the concierge, and the Court has awarded one pound in damages for breach of discretion.

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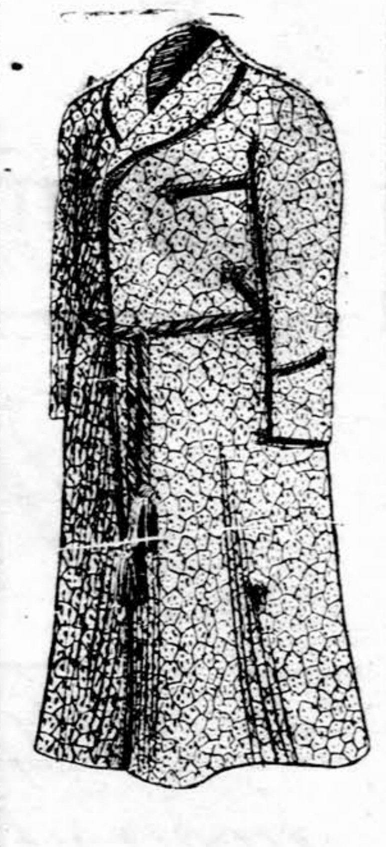

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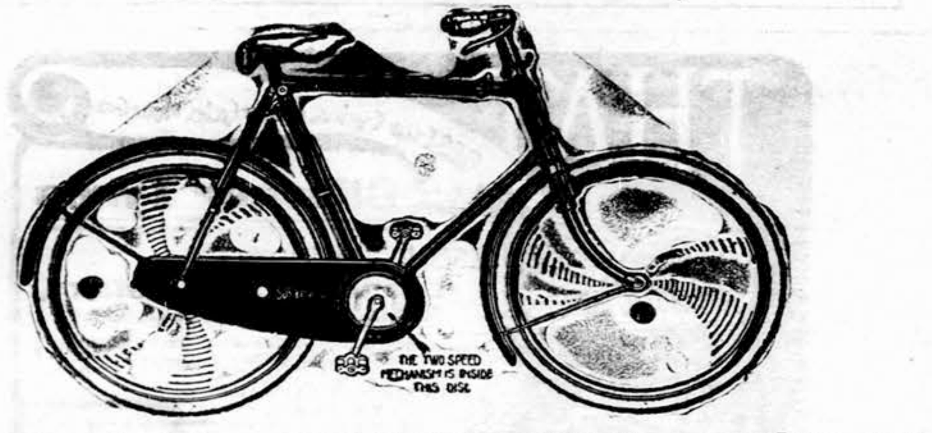
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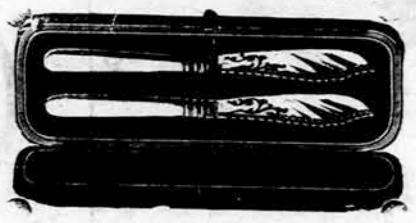

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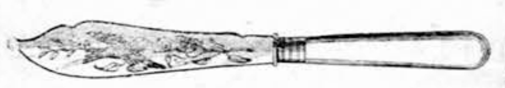

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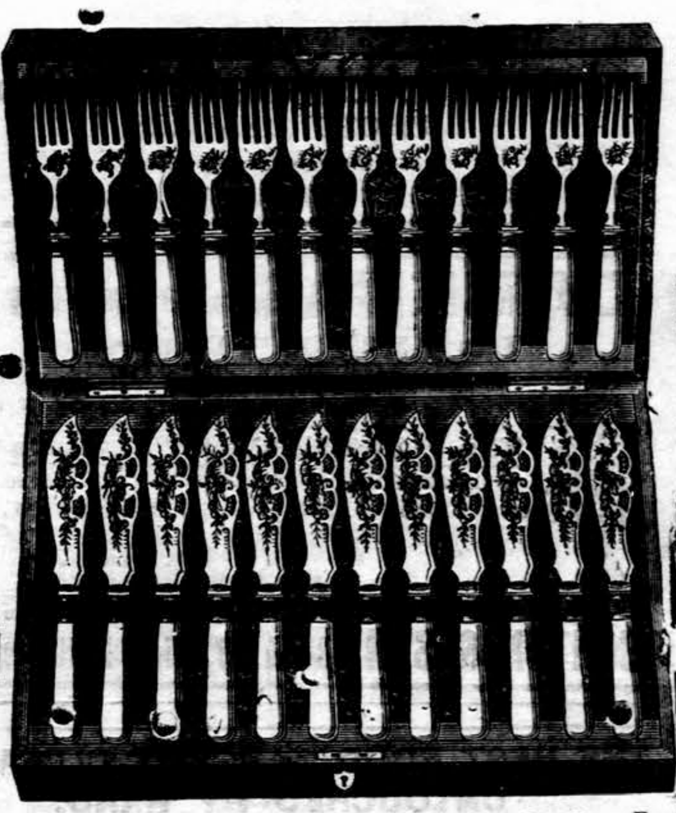

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